

THE Hongkong Weekly Press AND China Overland Trade Report.

VOL. LXIX.]

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, 20TH MARCH, 1909.

No. 12

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Far Eastern News.....	229
Leading Articles:-	
Reform by Revolution	230
Navy Estimates	231
Opium Questions in Hongkong and Singapore	231
Coming World's Fair at Seattle	232
Random Reflections	232
Hongkong News	233
Sanitary Board	233
Hongkong University Scheme	234
A Rogue and Vagabond	234
Macao Boundary	234
A Reckless Gunner	234
Bravery of a Merchant Officer	234
Alleged Embezzlement	234
New Barrister	234
Visiting Warships—Banquet to the Officers at the Hongkong Club	235
Supreme Court	237
Kulangsu Amoy Municipal Council.....	238
Company Meetings:-	
George Fenwick and Company	238
Soey Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.....	238
Dividends	239
Motor Lighter for the Standard Oil Company	239
Correspondence:-	
Chinese University Education	239
Fair Sport v. Pot Hunting	239
Hongkong Regatta	239
Japan Notes	243
Allegations Against Missionaries in Korea	240
Tragedy at Kowloon	241
Typhoon of 1908—Vandalia-Cranley Collision	241
Settlement Extension at Shanghai	242
Sugar Refining in the Far East	242
Local Sport.—	
Hongkong Football Challenge Shield	242
Kowloon Bowling Green Club	242
Mr. Gompertz Promoted	243
Review	243
Chinese Taxi-Cab	243
Far Eastern Telegrams	244
Canton News	244
Canton-Hankow Railway	244
British School at Tientsin	244
Commercial	245
Shipping	247

DEATHS.

ANNA FRANCISCA PEREIRA BARREADAS at her residence No. 8 Robinson Road, Hongkong on the 16th March, age 77 years.

At Goslar, Germany, on 5th February, Dr. C. C. STUHLMANN, late Commissioner of Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, aged 59 years.

On February 14th, at Ely, J. H. L. ARCHER, late of Manila, aged 29 years.

Hongkong Weekly Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD CL.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

ARRIVAL OF MAIIS.

The French Mail of the 17th Feb., arrived per s.s. *Caledonia* on the 15th instant.

The English Mail of the 19th February, and the Parcel Mails closed in London for despatch by the all sea route on the 10th February, and for despatch overland on the 17th February, arrived per s.s. *Delhi* on the 18th instant.

FAR EASTERN NEWS.

The only American dentist in Cavite has left there for Hongkong.

Shanghai Spring Race meeting has been fixed for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, May 3rd, 4th and 5th.

The census taken at the beginning of last month shows the Chinese population of the city of Mukden to be 168,657.

Mr. W. P. Kerr has been transferred from the post of acting British Consul-General at Tientsin to be British Commercial Attaché to the British Legation, Peking.

France is to have a Commercial Attaché in the Far East, with headquarters either in Peking or Tokyo. A sum of 25,000 francs has been allocated by the Government in connection with this decision.

The announcement of the engagement of Mr. C. H. Lauru of the I.M.C. to Miss Bredon, the only daughter of the Acting Inspector General, which was made in one Tientsin newspaper and reproduced in others, is contradicted.

Telegraphic news has reached Haiphong from Paris of the death of Mr. Theodore Speidel, chief partner in the Firm of Speidel and Co. The deceased gentleman, who was 68 years of age, died in Paris on the 7th inst.

Mr. Kurosawa, formerly Commissioner of the Imperial Maritime Customs at Dairen, now on leave, has been appointed Commissioner at Yochow. This is the first time a Japanese Commissioner has been appointed to a Yangtze port.

The str. *Hanping*, which was sunk last year after colliding with H.M.S. *Flora*, off the Bund Shanghai and afterwards raised and repaired by the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., made a trial trip last week which proved in every way a great success.

Kwang Yung-liang, formerly Secretary of Legation in London, arrived at Wellington last month to take up his position as Consul-General in New Zealand. He expressed to an interviewer the opinion that China should have had Consuls in the British Colonies years ago.

Their Excellencies Sir John Jordan, British Minister, and the Hon. W. W. Rockhill, American Minister, are reported to have been appointed as special Ambassadors to represent their respective countries at the funeral of their late Majesties, the Emperor and Empress Dowager.

A strike of tramway operatives has provided Manila with plenty of material for discussion. The fine service of trams in the city has been disorganised by the bulk of the men leaving their work, though exchanges to hand state that men are being trained to take the places of the strikers and the service is daily improving.

The bill to restore the Philippine lottery as it was conducted under the Spanish regime for the purpose of securing revenue has been introduced into the Philippine Assembly. The bill provides that the lottery shall exist for at least five years and that its income shall be equal to the revenue collected now under the land tax.

We learn from a Shanghai contemporary that among the ladies of the Settlement fencing seems to have grown in favour recently. For a few months past a school of ladies has been hard at work with the foils, and towards the end of the month they will give a public exhibition of their prowess.

The Budget Committee of the German Reichstag has approved a vote to the amount of £8,750 as the first instalment of the cost of erection of a German Consulate in Tientsin. A similar vote was rejected by the Reichstag last year. The Budget Committee has rejected a vote for the acquisition of the site, which is at present rented for the German Consular Service in Chefoo.

There are many in the East who will regret to learn of the death of Mr. David Reid, an old resident of Shanghai. Death took place on 14th ult. in London, at the age of 75 years. Mr. Reid was one of the senior partners of Reid, Evans and Co. On his retirement from China he took charge of the firm's business in London. He was one of the promoters with the late Mr. Albert Deacon, Mr. David McLean, and others of the China Mutual Steam Navigation Company, of which he was chairman for some years. He was also a director for a lengthy period of the National Bank of India, Limited.

The London *Gazette* announces that the King has been pleased to grant to the following gentlemen his Royal licence and authority to accept and wear the decorations mentioned, conferred on them by the late Emperor of China in recognition of valuable services rendered by them:—Mr. Paul Henry King, of the Imperial Chinese Maritime Customs, the Second Class of the Second Division; Mr James Russell Braizer, the Third Class of the Second Division, and Mr. Leslie Sanderson, of the Imperial Chinese Maritime Customs, the Second Class of the Third Division of the Imperial Chinese Order of the Double Dragon.

An account of the mishap to the *Kutsang* related to a representative of the *Shanghai Times* by Mr. T. Rutherford of Hongkong, who was a passenger says:—Just as day was dawning on Thursday the 4th inst the *Kutsang* was at the entrance of the Haitan Straits and at 4.30 o'clock she struck on a submerged rock, which is said to be uncharted. It was close to Chim Island. The shock was so slight that none of the passengers and few of the officers, I believe, felt it. The Captain and Chief Officer were then on the bridge, I believe, and there was absolutely no panic. When it was found that the ship had struck, the officers and engineers went to their respective posts, to prepare for eventualities and the boats were made ready for launching. An investigation showed that the *Kutsang* was making water in the No. 1 and 2 foreholds, where a cargo of opium, hemp and molasses was stowed away, and on this being ascertained Captain Bradley decided to beach the vessel for safety. The ship was headed towards shore and after an hour's steaming she was grounded. At this time the fore part of the vessel had settled down considerably, the holds being awash. The sea was still choppy, but no danger was anticipated and we settled down to wait for relief. By 9.30 smoke could be discerned on the horizon and glasses were promptly levelled upon it. After some little time the oncoming steamer was made out; it was the *Paoting*, Captain W. D. Kay. She came quite close to us and then anchored and we were taken across in boats. The European passengers were taken off first and the Chinese and Indian passengers afterwards. The choppy water made the trip from the *Kutsang* to the *Paoting* somewhat exciting but we were soon safely put on board the latter steamer and at about 11.30 we left for Shanghai."

An extraordinary general meeting of the Japan Steel Works was held on March 1 at the Tokyo branch. Two important resolutions were passed: (1) The share capital to be increased by 5,000,000 yen; and (2) a foreign loan of £1,500,000 to be issued.

Among recent changes in the Imperial Maritime Customs service is the transference of Mr. J. P. E. Jockle (who will be remembered in Hongkong musical circles) from Peking to Kewkiang, and Mr. R. D. Mansfield, son of ex-Consul General Mansfield, and assistant to the I.M.C., Peking, has been transferred to Mengtze.

Mr. Liang Yun Yih, who is described as the manager of the proposed Canton-Macao Railway affairs, recently had an interview with the President of the Board of Posts and Communications at Peking in the course of which he stated that the line could be commenced as soon as the agreement between China and Portugal regarding the line is cancelled.

It has been reported in Canton that the Japanese have seized one of two small islands belonging to China which lie between the Kwantung province and the Pescadores. It is alleged that the Japanese have hoisted their flag there and that they have also pulled down an old Chinese temple. The Viceroy of Canton has despatched two Chinese gunboats to the place.

Dominador Gomez, who has been stirring up disaffection in the Philippines, has been sentenced to four months' imprisonment. The *Cablenews American* reports the event thus: "Four months in jail was the sentence imposed by Judge Crossfield yesterday (March 12th) upon Dominador Gomez, found guilty of threats, and unless the Supreme Court intercedes on mandamus proceedings presented by his lawyers, the wily politico-medico will be busy rolling pills in the dispensary of Bilibid after ten o'clock this morning, the hour set by the court for the Doctor's commitment to Bilibid."

The O. and O. steamer *Asia*, which has been seen in the waters of the Colony for years, has now changed ownership, passing into the possession of the Pacific Mail. An American newspaper, reporting the occurrence, states that the *Asia*'s smoke-stock, hitherto a yacht-like yellow, has been painted black, and all the gay and festive touches of colour about the upper works that distinguished the ships of the O. and O. line have disappeared and the *Asia* is as close a copy of the other Pacific Mail steamers as paint will make her. The *Asia* has been under Pacific Mail management for some time, but the O. and O. company had at least a theoretical existence until the flag came down.

The Minutes of the recent meeting of the Committee of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce mentions the receipt of a letter from Mr. H. S. Cooke, suggesting, in view of the approaching Ratepayers' Meeting when a substitute may have to be found for the abandoned Opium Licences, that a Licence be taken out by all Chinese Hongs trading with foreign firms, an essential feature of the licence being that the names of all partners in the Hong shall be disclosed and any change in that respect to require notification and asking if the Chamber is favourable to it, to officially endorse same and bring it to the notice of the Ratepayers, is discussed. It was decided in the first instance to write to the Piece Goods, Metal and Sundries Dealers' Guilds on the subject.

Our Macao correspondent writes that business at that port is in a deplorable state, and an effect of it is seen in the cessation of the Chinese lottery known as *pu piu*. The monopolists have broken their contract and forfeited the security they had lodged with the Government. Those who run the big lottery—known among foreigners as the Macao lottery are also reported to have been losing heavily, and this source of revenue to the Government is consequently likely to dry up too. Another uncertain source of revenue in the immediate future is the rental derived from Opium farm. Macao residents are anxious to know where the Government is to get the money to meet ordinary expenditure, to say nothing of the great improvement schemes we have been hearing about lately.

The *China Gazette* understands that a scheme backed by a powerful group of Jewish financiers in London, has been formulated to build battleships, cruisers and torpedo craft for China to the value of £25,000,000, the cost of each vessel when launched to be covered by a loan issued in London at per cent. for 35 years, plus a sinking fund of 1½ per cent., each issue to stand by itself and to be only secured by the general guarantee of the Chinese Government, which at the end of 25 years would have a navy free of cost—and incidentally many years out of date).

The following gentlemen have been elected members of the Royal Society of Arts:—John Ingram Andrew, A. Inst. N.A., Messrs. G. Fenwick and Co., Ltd., Hongkong; Cheah Cheang Lim, Ipoh, F.M.S.; Khoo Cheow Teong, Penang; Khoo Siew Jin, Kuching, Sarawak; Hidemi Maruta, Mitsu Bishi Dockyard and Engine Works, Nagasaki, Japan; and Wee Hap Lang, Kuala Lumpur, F.M.S. Among those proposed for election were: Percy Birkett, A. & I.Mech.E., Explosives Factory, Hiratsuka, Japan; and Thomas Kershaw, M.I.Mech.E., Kobé, Japan.

The N. Y. K. Australian Liner *Nikko Maru* which arrived here yesterday morning reports that on the eve of leaving Nagasaki a female child was born on board to Mr & Mrs Christopher Hughson, passengers destined to Singapore, and the child was fittingly named Elizabeth Nikko Hughson. Both mother and child are doing well, and the passengers and officers of the ship have subscribed to present Miss Nikko with a silver mug, together with a knife and fork and a napkin ring in token of her first start in this world on board the *Nikko Maru* under the most favourable auspices.

The Board of Posts and Communications recently sent a despatch of an important nature to the Telegraph Administration, Shanghai, in which the question of a wireless telegraph installation in the interior was pointed out by the Administration as one of the most important needs of China to-day. It is, said the Board, practically impossible to establish the ordinary land line across the great deserts between Peking and the extreme North West [HsingChiang, Altai &c.] but the natural difficulties could be surmounted by the use of wireless. Balkson's system, the despatch stated, is the newest and most efficient, and the Administration was instructed to make the necessary inquiries, and were also given a list of questions as to technical matters which it was their business to answer.

In laying the Estimates for 1909 before the ratepayers of the British Concession at Tientsin, the Chairman of the Municipal Council mentioned that it was thought advisable by the outgoing Council to provide a guarantee of \$4,431.50 divided in proportion of 3/8th to the Senior Concession and 1/8th to the Junior Concession in order to keep the British Postal Agency open for another year so as to give the British Government further time to consider the question of making any loss on the agency an Imperial Charge. He was not aware that any decision has yet been arrived at but the British Minister was addressing enquiries in order to ascertain the present state of the question.

Judge Thayer, the new Judge of the United States Court for China, re-opened the Court on the 10th inst. Mr. Jernigan, as Doyen of the American Bar, extended to His Honour a cordial welcome which the Judge acknowledged in a speech in which he said he assumed his position as Judge of the Court with a great deal of concern. The Court was unique in its position and in its character. In connexion with the exercise of its functions, it must meet and solve a large number of difficult questions, due to the state of the law available to it as an extraterritorial Court. These difficulties appeared very large to one who was newly introduced to the U.S. Court for China, and who had suddenly imposed upon him the duty of presiding over the Court. In the nature of things he felt that he would make many errors, and he would frequently have to make large drafts upon the indulgence of the members of this Bar, whose assistance and support would be of great value, especially in the early days of his service. The welcome he had received both in Court that day and since his arrival encouraged him to believe that he was to receive such support and aid, and in that lay his hope of a fair measure of success.

REFORM BY REVOLUTION.

(*Daily Press*, March 15th.)

An article of a somewhat remarkable character bearing the signature "A Chinese Cambridge Man" appeared a short time back in the *Contemporary Review*. It bears evidence of having been written by someone well acquainted with affairs in China, and most probably a Chinaman, but certainly, if such is the fact, it is to be hoped the author of the article will not let his identity in this respect be known, if he has any intention of returning to his own country. Under the colour of setting forth the social changes which have of late years taken place among the people, he unspurtingly attacks the Chinese Government and scarcely disguises his hope that the present state of matters may culminate in a revolution upon so grand a scale as to completely reverse the existing order of things. If this article has really been written by some Chinese student at Cambridge, it would appear by no means unlikely that he is playing the part of *Advocatus Diaboli*, and desires really to show the conclusions to which those who advocate too rapid a change in China are tending. Certainly, if this is his object, he may be congratulated upon having done a good deal towards attaining it.

Much, however of what he sets forth as to the social advances which recent years have produced in China is well worth considering. He points to the vastness of the change, from a Chinese point of view, in the spread of independent newspapers in the Chinese language, in the movement against small feet, in a similar opposition to the use of opium; in the fact that some of the higher officials in China now look upon the mercantile classes with respect, and, have in some cases entered upon mercantile transactions themselves; and other like circumstances as plainly showing that a vast social change is coming over China and that the days of the old official aristocracy are passing away. This combined with the great improvements which have been effected by railways and telegraphs in intercommunication throughout the country, and the general desire shown by the younger generation for an education which will fit them to become good, useful citizens—in place of one which left them ignorant of all modern science—constitutes, as he justly holds, evidence of a vast social change such as should, in the nature of things, lead to the renovation of China, and should bring about complete reform in its internal condition, and its system of administration. The progress, however, which might thus be expected is, according to the writer of the article, entirely checked by the maladministration of the Central Government; and against them he is unsparing in his invective. They have, he says, no other financial policy than that of demanding money from the Viceroys or Provincial Governors; and the latter, in their turn, demand it of the people by increased taxation, direct or indirect. He goes on to say that "the Government is always short sighted, always crowded by men who are seeking after their own interest and making the situation worse by their presence." This is surely a very strong indictment, and it has the fault of being couched in such general terms that it is almost impossible to answer it. On the one hand it is clear that in a certain way, similar charge, might be made against almost every government that ever existed. On the other hand it is unquestionably true that shortcomings of the kind indicated do specially attach to the present Chinese régime, and that

there to abundant room for reformation. Up to this point most people will fully agree with the writer, but, certainly, very few will be found—at least let us hope so—to agree with the means by which he evidently hopes that a reformation will be brought about. His suggestion in this respect is almost undisguisedly revolutionary—and he seems to think that foreign nations are greatly to blame for having always done their best to support the Chinese Government against movements of this description. His remarks on this point are specially worthy of notice. "It always astonishes me," he says, "that whilst the Press in Europe daily exposes the rottenness of the existing Chinese Government, it does its best to uphold it. Whenever there is a slight movement against the Government, be it anti-dynastic or revolutionary, intervention is at once talked of, as if the struggle for freedom of four hundred millions of souls were nothing more than a football match, which cannot go on without a referee. It is evident that the writer of the article estimates very lightly the effects of overturning a government, however defective that government may be. It can hardly be expected that foreign nations will be otherwise than disposed to do their best against the overthrow of all government, in a country where they have such large interests as in China. There has no doubt been some inconsistency in the position they have more than once been forced to take up; and certainly they have not been disposed to adopt it without regret. But a defective government is better than none, and it has been manifest that most of the revolutionary movements that have taken place in China would have resulted, if successful, in little short of anarchy. This is clearly not what the writer desires, though he advocates with a somewhat light heart measures which would certainly bring this about. His conviction is that "the real salvation of China is with her people and not with her government"; but this surely is only half the truth. It must rest with both, and there are not sufficient grounds in the present day, whatever may have been the case in the past, to conclude, as the writer does, that the Chinese Government is absolutely beyond hope. On the contrary, it is only fair to admit that of late they have shown signs of a desire to improve matters, and of a recognition that the charged condition of China calls for changes in the administration; and while such is the true state of the case, no greater mistake can be made by those in favour of progress than that of advocating anything in the form of rebellion or risings, which can only have the effect of affording the reactionary party every excuse for continuing the high-handed system to which exception is justly taken.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

(*Daily Press*, March 16th.)

We doubt whether the Naval Programme for the ensuing year which was laid before the Imperial Parliament last Friday comes up to the expectations entertained in Naval circles at Home. Only four capital ships are to be laid down in the coming year whereas six, at least, were hoped for. The argument for six was that Germany is laying down four this year and the United States two, so that if the British Estimates made provision for only six battlehips the result would necessarily be no more than a maintenance of the existing situation. Mr. ASQUITH promised something more than the actual

two-Power standard; he promised a margin of 10 per cent superiority, and this is regarded in Naval circles as an integral part of the two-Power standard. Consequently the Government programme is likely to be condemned as inadequate, for it does not keep pace in capital ships with what Germany is doing. Germany is to go on systematically laying down four ships a year in the next few years, and as we have had President TAFT declaring himself in favour of a big navy the probability is suggested that the United States may not be satisfied to build in future at the comparatively modest rate of two ships a year. In calculating what programme is necessary if Great Britain is to maintain the two-Power standard, we think it was the Naval correspondent of the *Times* who was recently insisting that consideration must be given to the fact that our present naval superiority depends in great measure on the inclusion of a large proportion of elderly ships in the list, and that 'weeding out' must begin for Great Britain sooner than for either of her competitors, and would have to be carried out "more thoroughly" than has been the case heretofore. This writer therefore found it difficult to believe that even six ships a year would suffice to maintain a bare equality in the near future.

The Navy Estimates for the coming year, as they have been presented to Parliament show an increase of £2,823,200 on the Estimates of last year; and less than half that sum represents the increase in new construction. Though the total of the Estimates is higher than it has ever been before, it only exceeds the gross estimate for 1905-1906 by about £70,000. The actual expenditure, however, in that year was not more than £33,151,841 and since then there has been steady reduction until last year when the net estimate of £32,319,500 was £900,000 in excess of that of the previous year. Regarded as a premium for insurance on the mercantile shipping of the Empire, the naval expenditure of Great Britain has been calculated to be less than 3 per cent, which is much below the cost to any other Power. The gross tonnage of the Mercantile Marine of the British Empire totals about 18,000,000 tons, which carries the annual value of nearly £1,500,000,000. The latest statistics we have at hand, those for 1906-7, show that other nations spend as follows (in millions of £):—U.S.A. 25.1 to protect 4,241,590 tons of mercantile shipping; Japan 5.2 for 1,000,000 tons; Russia 12.4 for 913,133 tons; Germany 11.4 for 3,810,353 tons; and France 12.8 for 1,741,195 tons. From figures such as these the British taxpayer may derive much satisfaction, and they reconcile him to the additional burden which the maintenance of a two-Power standard involves. How the additional revenue for naval and other purposes is to be obtained we shall very soon learn. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has already told the country that he does not contemplate adding to existing burdens on the industries of the nation, and there is possibly something in the rumour that he meditates the taxation of race courses. But that, we imagine, will not go a very long way towards meeting the largest defect that any British Chancellor of the Exchequer has had to meet in a time of peace.

A shop coolie was arrested by the police on Wednesday for having in his possession a revolver and 150 rounds of ammunition without a permit.

OPIUM QUESTIONS IN HONGKONG AND SINGAPORE.

(*Daily Press*, March 18th.)

Sir JOHN ANDERSON, the Governor of the Straits Settlements is in agreement with Sir FREDERICK LUGARD, the Governor of Hongkong, when he claims that it is obvious that, to give effect to what is the settled policy of His Majesty's Government, the steady and progressive encouragement of opium smoking, the Government of the Colony must retain a free hand for the adoption of restrictive measures as the need for them becomes apparent and the opportunity arises. But the two Governors disagree as to the means best adapted to secure that course. Sir FREDERICK LUGARD says that beyond doubt the creation of a monopoly in Chinese hands is the most effective method conceivable for controlling the smuggling, sale and use of opium in the Colony of Hongkong. Sir JOHN ANDERSON endorses the proposal of the Straits Commissioners that the Government monopoly of the preparation and distribution of opium should be substituted for the existing Farm system. The main objections, he says, taken by the witnesses to the existing system are the lack of adequate supervision over the revenue officers of the Farm, and the supposed efforts of the Farmers to encourage the use of opium. With regard to the latter objection the Governor in a despatch to the Secretary of State says there is no evidence whatever to support it, and His Excellency regards the first objection as marking an undoubted evil, "though its extent is greatly exaggerated." To His Excellency's mind the main objection is that when the Farm is let for three years the conditions as regards opium smoking are fixed for that period, and any action on the part of the Government to discourage the use of opium, immediately gives rise to an exaggerated claim for compensation for the Farmers. Sir FREDERICK LUGARD in the able Memorandum which we reproduced a few days ago, set forth many strong reasons for his opinion that the Farm is to be preferred to a Government régie, and these reasons are as applicable to the Straits Settlements as they are to Hongkong. The fact that the retail price of opium in both places is very much higher than it is in China naturally encourages smuggling, and Sir FREDERICK LUGARD is entirely convincing when he says that in a free port, having no Customs Preventive Service it would be impossible to check the smuggling of raw or prepared opium as effectively as the Farmer can do when his own pecuniary interests are involved. A monopoly by Government has been tried in Hongkong and "resulted in a decrease in the receipts in the second year to less than half those of the first year, due to the impossibility of coping with the smuggling and illicit preparation of opium. The revenue lost by Government was therefore so much additional profit to the smuggler, instead of going to the farmer who provides the preventive service, and to the Government which uses its profits for the maintenance of Police, Sanitation, Education, &c. There are other objections to a Government Monopoly which Sir FREDERICK LUGARD mentions. It is more likely to tend to venality and corruption of subordinate officials; the Government would incur the odium of the search for opium which is now made by the Farmer's excise officers, and the use of spies and informer, both to check smuggling and to detect boiling of opium, should, when possible be avoided by a Government on any extended scale." It must be allowed that all these are very sound objections to the Govern-

ment monopoly of the preparation and distribution of opium, and are worth consideration by our neighbours in the Straits Settlements, if any choice between a Farm and a Government monopoly remains after the expiry of the Farmer's present contract. It is possible that neither in the Straits Settlements nor in Hongkong will any choice be possible, for, as we have before suggested, the reduced supplies and increasing restrictions may make the business far too precarious for the farmer. Sir JOHN ANDERSON in his dispatch to the Secretary of State, when forwarding the Report of the Straits Commission, expressed the hope that when on the termination of the present farm the Colonial Government is in a position to take further steps towards discouraging the use of opium, "the resulting loss of revenue will be followed by a corresponding reduction of our Military Contribution." His Majesty's Government has not yet made known its intentions in this respect to the Government of the Straits Settlements, but they are not likely to promise one Colony more than has been promised the other. Parliament is to be asked to grant Hongkong "a substantial contribution" towards the loss of revenue incurred in carrying out the policy of the Imperial Government. No doubt a similar promise will be given to Singapore and the Federated Malay States. If we may believe the statement attributed by H.E. TANG SHAO YI to Mr. BAKER, the Finance Minister of India, that country can do without the revenue it derives from Opium; else there would be another heavy claim on the Imperial exchequer for compensation. It is perfectly clear from the wording of the EARL OF CREWE's despatch that the Government does not contemplate a grant to the Colony of Hongkong which will fully correspond to the loss of revenue incurred in carrying out the opium policy of His Majesty's Government. The *Straits Times* advises that no steps for the establishment of a Regie system should be taken in that Colony until the Government has clearly intimated in what manner and to what extent it is prepared to assist the Colony throughout the inevitable financial embarrassments which will arise if the revenue from opium is seriously diminished. But the difficulty is that it is practically impossible to say in advance what loss will be incurred if Government monopoly is substituted for a Farm, but it would be more satisfactory to both Colonies if the Government could promise to make up the whole loss or some definite proportion of it.

COMING WORLD'S FAIR AT SEATTLE.

(*Daily Press*, 19th March.)

The next world's fair, the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, is to be held at Seattle, U.S.A., opening on June 1st next and closing October 16th. This exposition, which will be the second one held on the Pacific Coast of North America, will be an international, industrial and commercial exposition and will have cost the sum of \$10,000,000 when the gates are opened. It will not celebrate any particular event and will, therefore, not depend upon historical sentiment for its success. Its purpose is to exploit the resources and potentialities of Alaska and Yukon and to make known and foster the importance of the commerce of the Pacific Ocean and of the countries bordering thereon. Alaska, which was purchased by the United States from Russia in 1867 for the sum of \$7,200,000 gold (about two cents an acre), is

represented by the promoters of the Exposition to be a land of great resources and possibilities. The prevailing conception of the territory is that it is nothing but a land of ice, snow and gold. The same is declared to be true also of Yukon, which belongs to the Dominion of Canada. "Although the wealth of these countries has only been scratched on the surface they have yielded millions of dollars worth of gold, furs, fish and other valuable products. Besides these resources there are others that are only beginning to be developed, and although it may be surprising to those who are not acquainted with conditions in the Northland, agriculture is included in them." The United States Government has been carrying on experiments in agriculture, cattle raising and dairying and it has been found that Alaska has great agricultural possibilities. It is estimated that in time the territory will be able to support a population of 3,000,000 persons, it is partly for the purpose of showing the Northland in its true light before the world that the 1909 Exposition has been organised. Equally important in the plan and scope of the Pacific World's fair is the bringing of the shores of the Pacific Ocean closer together commercially through the exhibits from the different nations. Seattle, where the Exposition will be held, is rapidly becoming one of the great commercial ports of the world. It is the gateway to Alaska and the Orient. It has grown more rapidly in the last few years than any other American city and now has a population of 275,000. Although the title of Seattle's Exposition apparently limits its scope to the Pacific seas, such is not the case. It is, in fact, a world's fair, in everything that the term implies, and in many ways, the promoters say, it will be such a world's fair as has never been held, for, to that portion of the globe which has been largely represented at other Expositions, it will introduce other portions which have never been exploited and whose peoples, products and ways of life are a closed book. That the world may become better acquainted with the Philippines, the Hawaiian Islands and Alaska, "the wonderland of the Arctic", the United States Government is spending \$600,000 upon exhibits from these territories. Canada too, is playing a big part in the fair. It has sent its Commissioner of Expositions to superintend the work and is erecting a palace which will be one of the architectural features of the exposition. Canada's many provinces will also make independent display of their resources. Japan is reported to be taking a great interest in the show and besides sending many interesting kinds of exhibits is contributing largely to the floral display. It will reproduce on the exposition grounds "the tea house in Tokyo in which Admiral SPERRY and his officers were entertained when the American Armada visited the land of the Rising Sun." A Japanese theatre, with one of the leading troupes of Nippon, will be another feature, and "there will be an array of Japanese manufactures and products, such as has never been shown at any exposition." China is stated to be planning and already doing as much as is Japan and will likewise be represented not only by exhibits but also by a theatre and a tea house. There is also to be "a full-fledged Chinese village, with its joss houses, restaurants, bazaars and all else that will make the exhibit true to life." The Exposition grounds are said to be scenically the finest ever utilised for such a purpose. Set between two beautiful fresh-water lakes, Union on one side and Washington on the other, the

grounds present beautiful stretches of water front, and tall stately giants of the forest, entrancing vistas, gentle slopes and commanding terraces add to the beauty of the picture. That white-cloaked sentinel, Mt. Rainier, the highest peak in the United States proper, rising to a height of 14,526 feet, is in plain view from the grounds, as is likewise Mt. Baker, another formidable peak, and the snow-covered Olympic range. But to add still further to the beauty of the site we read that tens of thousands of dollars are being lavished upon flower beds and fields, which during the period of the fair "will flame with the colour of blossoms from every clime under the sun." We have gathered all this from the literature issued by the Exposition's publicity department the staff of which is now exercising to the full their powers of persuasion to draw the world and his wife this summer to the city of Seattle.

RANDOM REFLECTION.

Another week of broken engagements! No wonder there were so many humpy people. Fog, drizzling rain, and close muggy weather at a time when we should be enjoying a bright bracing atmosphere all conspired to make folks feel irritable and disagreeable, and it was with no little delight that we hailed the sun again during the week end. Not until it has been obscured for days do we realise the great part old Sol plays in our lives and how much he contributes to our happiness and comfort.

We are out of the wood at last. Though Hongkong is to lose part of its revenue through the closing of the opium divans by the order of the Imperial Parliament, it is not to be made to suffer for the outburst of national righteousness which dictated the order of last summer. No, Britain is prepared to pay the piper as well as call the tune, and we are all happy to learn now from the Governor that the Home Government will compensate—to a "substantial" extent at least—the Colony for the decrease of revenue resulting from the restrictive policy laid down by the home authorities. It is no fulsome flattery to say that Hongkong is greatly indebted to Sir Frederick Lugard for making the Imperial Parliament see reason and preventing them from inflicting an injustice on the Colony.

The Hongkong-Manila entente and the greater understanding between Britain and America is not likely to suffer by the present visit of the Philippine Squadron. Hongkong is being stirred from its lethargy. It is realising that it is "up to it" to give the visitors a good time, and I hear that the British naval squadron and the civilian committee will do a little to show that we know something of hospitality. There will be a few "stunts" on shore which the American bluejackets will be able to appreciate.

The American squadron has naturally excited a good deal of attention. The cruisers, like the battleships, have very high funnels and masts, and their designs elicit a divergence of views, some officers praising their grouping of guns and pointing to the tremendous volume of fire which such an arrangement gives, while others condemn this massing of artillery which places an important part of the armament at the mercy of a single heavy shell.

Talking of armaments reminds me that Hongkong, notwithstanding the protection which it presently enjoys from the visiting warships of so many nations, will likely be attacked by an apparently hostile force within the next day or two, and hostile force within turned by the enemy while we slumber peacefully in our beds. There is no need to be alarmed, dear reader. It is not a terrible realisation of the events pourtrayed in "An Englishman's Home,"—that drama which has roused Britain as nothing else has done for a long time. No, it is merely the annual mobilisation of the garrison who will on this occasion have the assistance of the Volunteers. The

torpedo boats and other small craft will participate in the manoeuvres, and should the booming of heavy guns be heard one of these nights we may lie back and comfortably reflect that our gallant defenders are doing their duty and that all is well with us.

A remarkable reason was adduced by a jayman as an excuse for seeking relief from attendance at a London Court one day last month. He applied to be released from further attendance on the ground that he had a sick hen at home which laid eggs for the family, and he wished to go and nurse her. The *Times* soberly reports that Mr. Justice Darling refused the application. From what I remember of this facetious judge I feel sure he would not have refused it "soberly." He would have made some such remark as "eggzactly," and would probably have inquired if the hen laid golden eggs.

We occasionally see some funny misprint for which the Chinese "comp." is responsible, but I could not help smiling the other morning when I read of the Chinese being described as "burning sundust" instead of "sawdust." Sundust hasn't materialised yet.

Our old friend Shakespeare has put it on record that the man with no music in his soul is fit for treasons, stratagems, and sundry other things which I cannot recall at the moment, but I am inclined to think he was rather hard on a number of well-meaning though perhaps unfortunate people who have little music in their souls because their ear was to blame. We have all heard, at least most of us have, of the man who could only recognise one tune and that was the National Anthem, because the people stood up to it. I was reminded of this the other night at the concert in the City Hall when one young man made himself conspicuous by standing during the singing of a certain selection. I could not satisfy myself whether he stood up as a mark of homage to a great artiste or whether he was under the belief that our National Anthem was about to be rendered.

There cannot be much satisfaction in "goin' around and lickin' the editor" when the latter not only makes copy out of the encounter but pictures himself as the hero as well. The following vivid pen-picture is taken from the editorial columns of an Iowa journal:—"There was a blow. Somebody fell. We got up. Turning upon our antagonist, we succeeded in winding his arms around our waist, and by a quick manoeuvre threw him on top of us, bringing our back, at the same time, in contact with the solid bed of the printing-press. Then inserting our nose between his teeth and cleverly entangling his hands in our hair, we had him!"

RODERICK RANDOM.

HONGKONG.

A lukong was removed from the Central Police Station on Tuesday suffering from smallpox.

Mr. J. H. Scott, senior partner of the firm of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, has returned to Hongkong after a tour in North China.

A Chinese bankrupt at the Supreme Court on Mar. 17th described himself as a dealer in "marine delicacies." The delicacies he subsequently explained were sharks' fins.

The two Indian soldiers accused of stabbing a compatriot at the Rajput Barracks, Kowloon, on Sunday, were charged before Mr. J. H. Kemp at the Magistracy on Tuesday with cutting and wounding. The hearing of the case was adjourned.

Another case of plague in Kowloon City was notified on Mar. 16. It is distinctly satisfactory to observe that not a single case of plague has occurred so far this year in the City of Victoria. The fourteen cases reported since January 1st have all occurred at Kowloon.

Before Commander Basil R. H. Taylor, R.N., at the Marine Magistrate's Court on Tuesday, four fishermen were fined \$10 apiece for using their boats other than for the purpose of fishing. They were fined a further \$5 each for allowing rubbish to be thrown into the harbour from their vessels.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to re-appoint Mr. Lau Chu-pak to be a member of the Sanitary Board for a period of three years from the 6th March, 1909. There is still another vacancy to be filled.

The Police have begun a crusade against the night hawks who infest the highways at night. Wednesday two European women who were interfering with passers-by were charged before Mr. J. R. Wood with behaving in a disorderly manner. They were each fined \$20, the alternative being seven days' imprisonment.

A native went alongside a cargo boat in the harbour on Tuesday to the delivery of some goods. While there a second cargo boat master ordered him to shove off. Because he refused the master of the latter boat struck him with a boathook. At the Magistracy yesterday Mr. J. H. Kemp found a charge of assault proved, and imposed a fine of \$10.

The Chinese are apparently satisfied that Mr. Lau Chu Pak has consented to remain on the Sanitary Board. At the meeting of the Chinese Sub-Committee in connection with the University, speeches were made congratulating Mr. Lau and expressing the hope that the other Chinese member to be appointed to the Sanitary Board would be as energetic and as fair-minded.

Mrs. Baxter, who took such a prominent part in the productions of the Kowloon Dock Amateur Dramatic Club, leaves for home this morning by the *Tama Maru*. Prior to her departure she received from the members of the Dock Dramatic Club a handsome silver salver and crumb brush and tray in recognition of services freely given and highly appreciated.

Mr. Heilam, a Custom House officer from Woochow, reported to the police on Tuesday that on Monday at midnight he took a ricksha at the Hongkong Hotel to proceed to Wanchai. On the journey he went to sleep, and was awakened by falling out of the ricksha. He then discovered that he had lost or been relieved of a black leather pocket book containing \$235, and a blank cheque on the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

A native who was arrested for stealing clothes from a house at Hunghom was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy on Tuesday with larceny, and with returning from banishment. The defendant was banished from Singapore last year, and on arrival in this colony was exiled to China. His Worship sentenced him to one month's imprisonment on the first count, and to three months' jail and four hours' stocks on the second count.

A few days ago a Chinese was arrested while attempting to steal some money from a box on a tramcar. The police preferred the charge of being a rogue and vagabond against him, and his case came on for hearing before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy. After the evidence had been heard he was granted a remand to call a witness. On his way back to Shaukiwan, however, he eluded the Lukong in charge of him and made good his escape.

A Chinese thief was caught red-handed on the 17th in Queen's Road Central by Detective-Sergeant Terrett. While standing near the New Traveller's Hotel this officer was attracted by an exclamation, and turned in time to see a coolie snatching an ear pick from a woman's hair. When he laid hands on the thief he attempted to throw the stolen article away unobserved, but was unsuccessful. Twelve months' hard labour, fourteen strokes of the birch and three hours' stocks, was the sentence imposed by Mr. J. H. Kemp.

The Y.M.C.A. Parliamentary Debating Society with representatives from the Union Church Literary Club had a debate on Tuesday night on the motion "That the action of the self-governing colonies in excluding Asiatics does not meet with our approval." Messrs. Joughin, F. Browne, Aucott, and Wells supported the motion, and Capt. Brown, Messrs. Cubey, Nairn, and Lowry spoke against it. The advocates of the motion argued that the exclusion retarded the development of countries where there were large tracts of unoccupied land, and those who took the opposite view contended that the admission of Asiatics would reduce the standard of living. Mr. Burnett presided. The motion was lost.

SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held on Mar. 16th at the Board Room. Mr. R. O. Hutcheson presided, and there were present Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., (Vice President) Colonel Bedford, Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett, Hon. Mr. Irving, Mr. A. Shelton Hooper, Dr. G. H. L. Fitzwilliams, Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Dr. F. Clark (Medical Officer of Health) and Mr. A. Gibson (Secretary).

THE SCAVENGING CONTRACTOR.

The ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER of HEALTH reported that he had made an inspection of the boats used by the scavenging contractor for Tsim Tsa Tsui. He recommended that four of the boats be not accepted and that boats up to the standard size be required. All boats should be decked. If the boat had no deck it was piled up with rubbish which in all probability was thrown into the harbour at the earliest opportunity. As it was only the beginning of quite a long contract he considered it would be reasonable to ask that the boats be brought nearer to contract requirements as they were sure to get less as time went on through accidents, etc.

Mr. HOOPER minuted—I quite agree with the Assistant Medical Officer of Health.

Dr. FITZWILLIAMS minuted—I think the conditions of the contract should be insisted upon and that if the total number of boats supplied does not give the necessary piculage this must be made up by an increased number of boats, it being rather an advantage to increase the number than the size of the boats owing to the depth of water at low tide.

The PRESIDENT proposed that the contractor be told that he has got to provide boats up to the full piculage, and to have those boats decked as recommended by the Assistant Medical Officer of Health.

Mr. HOOPER seconded, and the contractor was called before the Board and informed accordingly.

EXHUMATION OF BODIES.

A letter was read from the Colonial Secretary in reply to a communication from the Board in which he wrote that he was directed to state that there was no provision in the Ordinances of the Colony authorising the exhumation of a body but the coroner had the right of ordering an exhumation for the purpose of an inquest. The question of conferring powers to grant permits for exhumation was now engaging the attention of the Government.

Mr. HOOPER minuted—The Government should be advised to confer the power of granting permits for exhumation to the Sanitary Board, who have the control of the cemeteries.

Mr. LAU CHU PAK—What is wrong with the usual procedure? The Registrar-General as the registrar of deaths should be given authority as at present.

The MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH—I think it would be more convenient to vest this authority in an individual, either the Superintendent of Police or the Registrar of Deaths.

Mr. HOOPER—Have you any further information from the Government?

The PRESIDENT—I have no further information than is given in this letter. I understand they are taking steps.

Mr. HOOPER—I think the Government should be asked to submit for our consideration any amendment of the law before it is introduced. We might be able to make suggestions.

Mr. LAU CHU PAK—In the meantime the Chinese are suffering great inconvenience. They are constantly sending up for permits for exhumation which nobody can grant.

Mr. HOOPER—That is the unfortunate state of the law.

Dr. CLARK—if nobody can give permits anybody can give permits.

Mr. HOOPER—No. I am advised that to remove a body without a permit is a misdemeanour.

Mr. LAU CHU PAK—Pending the decision of the Government I move the appointment of a sub-committee to issue permits.

Mr. HOOPER—You can't.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT—Nobody in the colony has power to issue permits.

The REGISTRAR-GENERAL—We may point out to the Government that this is causing inconvenience to the Chinese.

THE PRESIDENT—I think the Government understand that.

On the motion of Mr. LAU CHU PAK, seconded by Dr. FITZWILLIAMS, it was agreed that the Government be asked to take urgent steps in the matter.

RAT RETURN.

The return for the fortnight ended March 6th showed that 1208 rats were caught in the City of Victoria, fifteen of which were found to be infected. In Kowloon 207 were caught, and of these six were infected.

DISCIPLINE OF THE DEPARTMENT.

The following letter was read from the Colonial Secretary:—"Sir. I am directed to inform you that Mr. Shelton Hooper's minute on the subject of the method of dealing with complaints by the public against officers of the Sanitary Department has been laid before the Governor. His Excellency desires me to point out that the rules under which any offences or dereliction of duty by any Government officer of whatever grade or standing are laid down in Colonial Regulations 49-73 and it is not within the discretion of the Government to act otherwise than in accordance with those regulations. There is no exceptional treatment in the Sanitary Department the officers of which like those of any other department are subject to the rules of the service. As I informed you however in my letter of 9th ult. His Excellency desires that the Board should be fully informed of any action taken by the Head of the Department and should have the fullest opportunity of expressing their views and of making any recommendations to the Government."

MR. HOOPER minuted—I regret very much that His Excellency the Governor does not approve of the suggestions set out in my minute which contained nothing inconsistent with the Colonial Office Regulations.

MR. HOOPER—I wish particularly to emphasise that minute, Sir. I have looked at the Colonial Office Regulations, and there is nothing at all inconsistent with what I suggested in my minute. I particularly abstained from wishing either to suspend or dismiss any officer, and the regulations quoted only deal with that.

AN INFECTED REA.

MR. HOOPER drew attention to the fact that of the fourteen cases of plague that had already occurred this year, ten were from Kowloon City. He wished to know if anything could be done to isolate this part.

It was decided to ask the Medical Officer of Health to make a special report on the matter.

RE-NOMINATION OF MR. LAU CHU PAK.

The SECRETARY read a letter from the Government notifying the Board of the re-nomination of Mr. Lau Chu Pak.

The PRESIDENT stated that the whole Board were very pleased that Mr. Lau had consented to be re-nominated, as he was an acquisition to the Board and a useful member, not only on account of the work he had done at the Board meeting, but also outside (applause).

MR. HOOPER—What about his colleague?

The PRESIDENT—At the moment I have no further information regarding the filling of the other vacancy, but I think it will be filled very soon.

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY SCHEME.

MUNIFICENT OFFERS.

At the meeting of the Chinese Sub-Committee held at the Tungwah Hospital on Sunday it was announced that Mr. Tsang Sik Kee, the compradore of the Banque de l'Indo-Chine at Saigon, had offered to give \$10,000 towards the Endowment Fund of the University, and promised to raise \$100,000 among the other Chinese there. Two other handsome donations were announced, Messrs Chui Yu Yee Tin and Oui Tsak Man each offering to give \$10,000. Already the committee have in hand \$31,000 and with the support promised it certainly looks as if the success of the scheme were assured.

Admiral Li and several Chinese officials have been elected honorary members of the sub-committee as they have expressed their willingness to support the scheme. Indirectly the Sub-Committee have been informed that His Excellency the Viceroy of Canton will also contribute a substantial sum in support of the scheme.

A ROGUE AND VAGABOND.

VICTIMISES EUROPEANS.

A native named Wong Fuk was charged by Inspector Langley before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy on Monday with being a rogue and a vagabond. The defendant has been lately touring Kowloon with an appeal for alms, and at nearly every house he called something was subsequently found to have been stolen. The defendant apparently watched until male residents left their houses, and then presented his petition to the "boy," requesting him to hand it to "Missis." While the servant was absent Wong would appropriate any available article. On the first of the month he visited the residence of Dr. Macfarlane, and after his departure a clock was reported missing. On the 10th inst. he called at Mr. Wilkie's, and that gentleman found that he was minus a raincoat. The culprit was arrested while presenting his appeal on Sunday, and yesterday Mr. J. R. Wood sent him to jail for one month. The appeal, which was written in English, read as follows:—

"The bearer who was suffering from rheumatism for the last six months is slightly better at present, and has just come out of hospital. The poor man is in great distress and in a very poor condition in this city. He is willing to work if he gets a chance, as to make up a passage and expenses to return back home. Hoping that you all kind hearted gentlemen will take pity upon this poor man as to do him the favour, to save his life from distress and starvation or to subscribe some money as a charity for him to make up a passage and expenses to return home, and not to let him suffer in distress for which your servant will ever pray."

The appeal was signed "P. McCarthy, Canton Medical College."

THE MACAO BOUNDARY.

The natives of Heungshan are preparing a reception for the Chinese Commissioner. His Excellency Kao Ehr Kien, who has been appointed by the Chinese Government for the delimitation of the Macao boundary. Taotai Woo, one of the secretaries of the Viceroy of the Two Kwang provinces, is at present in Hongkong waiting the arrival of the Commissioner, who is visiting Shanghai before proceeding to the scene of his duties.

The serious question of the delimitation of the Portuguese territory in Southern China, which has for long interfered with the good relations between the two countries, and has been the cause of several incidents, has just been successfully settled, says a Lisbon dispatch of the 11th ult.

An agreement by exchange of Notes was signed on the February 10th by Senhor Wenceslao de Lima, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Jou She-Shun, the Chinese Minister to France and Portugal, who had come specially from Paris. By this agreement each of the two Governments nominates a High Commissioner charged with the delimitation of the Portuguese territory of Macao and all its terrestrial and maritime dependencies.

The negotiations were begun to this end in 1887, but up to the present without result.

A RECKLESS GUNNER.

Gunner Thomas Daly of the 83rd Co. Royal Garrison Artillery appeared before Mr. J. H. Kemp at the Magistracy on Monday on charges of disorderly conduct, damaging property, damaging a policeman's uniform and assaulting the police. Accused, who was under the influence of liquor, endeavoured to gain admission to a house in Tai Wo Street, Wanchai, and because the occupiers refused to let him in he attempted to force the door. An Indian sergeant was called and told the defendant to move on. Daly proceeded on his way, but continued to bang the doors of houses along Wanchai Road. When the sergeant again interfered the Gunner took off his belt and threshed him. His Worship imposed a fine of \$5 or ten days for disorderly conduct, and ordered him to pay fifty cents compensation or do another four days for damage to the door of the house in Tai Wo Street. A further fine of \$12 or 21 days was imposed for damaging the Indian's uniform, and he was sent to jail for a month without the option for assaulting the police.

BRAVERY OF A MERCHANT OFFICER.

The Imperial Merchant Service Guild have lately laid before the Royal Humane Society the case of Mr. P. Shearer, Second Officer of the China Navigation Company's s.s. *Changchow*, trading on the coast of China.

It appears that at the end of October last, whilst the crew of the steamer were being mustered, a Chinese quartermaster was accidentally knocked overboard. The vessel was lying in Wuhu Harbour at the time, and Mr. Shearer immediately plunged in to the rescue. There was grave danger in doing so, for a five-knot current was running and the river was two miles wide. A boat was at once put out, but it took half an hour to rescue the two men who were picked up a mile away from the ship. Both were in an extremely exhausted condition and were only brought round with the utmost difficulty.

The full facts were reported by the Guild as stated, and they have now received from the Royal Humane Society the bronze medal, together with a testimonial on vellum, signed by the Prince of Wales, as President of the Society, for presentation to Mr. Shearer.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK CASE.

Before Mr. J. H. Kemp at the Magistracy on the 16th inst. Yeung Kwai Leung, alias Yeung Pak Shan, late shroff in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, was arraigned on the charge of embezzling sums amounting to \$52,747.70. Prisoner pleaded guilty, and Mr. H. J. Gedge (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master) conducted the prosecution.

Shum Kun Sai was the first witness called. He deposed to entering the service of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in 1891, and leaving in March, 1896. He was head shroff during his time of service. Defendant was a shroff in the Bank on June 3rd, 1905. His duties were to receive and pay out money and he was attached to the cashier's department.

At this stage His Worship asked for the facts of the case.

Mr. Gedge stated that the Tung Tak Tai Bank presented four slips at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank with their pay in book, the slips totalling \$52,747.70. The slips were handed to the prisoner and he initialled each. Amongst the cash was a \$40,000 cheque. The prisoner went to the European counter, got the signature of the cashier, but did not get the signature of the note shroff on the counterfoils. Then he cashed the cheque, put the whole lot in his pocket, and walked out of the bank.

Witness then proceeded to state that in an ordinary case a shroff, when receiving money from a customer, initialled the slip and counterfoil, then he took the paying-in book, notes and cheque to the note shroff. After giving further particulars regarding the mode of transacting bank business, witness said he recognised the name of the defendant on the four slips produced. That meant that he received the amount mentioned on these particulars slips, which did not contain the signature of the note shroff.

Further evidence was taken and the hearing adjourned.

NEW BARRISTER.

At the Supreme Court yesterday morning before the opening of the Criminal Sessions before the Chief Justice (Sir Francis Piggott), Sir Henry Berkely, K.C., Acting Attorney General moved the Court to admit as a barrister of the Supreme Court of the Colony, Mr. James Orr who was a member of King's Inn, Dublin, and a member of the Irish bar. The papers were all in order.

His Lordship—I have admitted so many solicitors during the past three years that I thought the time would soon come when I should be called on to add to the roll of barristers. I am sure we wish you every success and welcome you to the Bar of Hongkong.

Mr. Orr made his acknowledgments.

THE VISITING WARSHIPS.

During the past week the Colony of Hongkong has been entertaining the Officers and men of the Third (Philippine) Squadron of the U. S. Pacific Fleet, and two warships of the French Navy happening to be visiting the port at the same time, the officers and men of these ships have joined in many of the festivities.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE'S ARRANGEMENTS.

The following gentlemen formed a Reception Committee to organise the public entertainment to the visiting squadron: Sir Paul Chater, Kt., C.M.G., Hon Mr E. A. Hewett, Hon Mr W. J. Gresson, Hon Mr H. A. W. Slade, Hon Mr H. E. Pollock, K.C., Hon Dr. Ho Kai, C.M.G., Hon Mr Wei Yuk, C.M.G., Messrs M. Stewart, J. R. M. Smith, D. R. Law, E. Shellim, C. S. Gubbay, R. Shewan, A. Babington, E. Ormiston, H. P. White, T. F. Hough, W. Dixon, E. G. Barrett, H. N. Mody, H. E. Tomkins.

The programme drawn up by the Local Entertainment Committee and approved by Rear-Admiral Harber was as follows:—

March 15.—Opening of Baseball Tournament for teams from the ships, for a Cup given from the Entertainment Fund.—Dinner to the officers by Admiral Lambton on board H.M.S. *King Alfred*.

March 16.—Dinner to the officers by His Excellency Sir F. Lugard, at Government House.

March 17.—Dinner to the officers at the Hongkong Club.

March 20.—Regatta at which there will be a race, and prize, for boats from the Fleet.—Boxing at the City Hall in the evening.

March 23.—Final Match of the Baseball Tournament.

March 24.—Lunch at race-course to men of the Fleet, followed by sports.

March 25.—Lunch and Sports:—Military tattoo on the Cricket Ground, and supper and dance at the Hongkong Club.

The following attended the Banquet at Government House, on the 16th inst.:—

Rear Admiral Giles B. Harber; Personal Staff, Lieutenant Leahy and Ensign Craig; U. S. S. *Charleston*, Commander Knapp, Lieutenant Winston, Ensign Cooley, Medical Inspector Diehl, Paymaster Wise; U. S. S. *Cleveland*, Commander Van Duzer, Ensign Dillen, Ensign Church, P. A. Surgeon Brown; U. S. S. *Denver*, Commander Parker, Lieutenant Sayles, Ensign Smead, P. A. Surgeon Dessez, U. S. S. *Calveston*, Commander Hoogewerff, Ensign Root, P. A. Paymaster Hancock; U. S. S. *Chattanooga*, Commander Wright, Lieutenant Horne, P. A. Surgeon Hoyt, Asst. Paymaster Lathrop, U.S.S. *Samar*, Ensign Withers; Consul General Wilder, Admiral and Madame Perrin, Captain Thibault, Admiral Sir Hedworth Lambton, Commodore and Mrs. Lyon, Commander Norris, Captain Fitzherbert, Commander and Mrs. Penfold, Captain Clinton Baker, Captain Wilkin, Captain Smith, Captain Marescaux, Commander and Mrs. Basil Taylor and Miss Corbett, Mr. Blanchflower, Mr. and Mrs. May, Sir Henry Berkeley, Mr. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. Chatham, Dr. and Mrs. Atkinson, Sir Paul Chater, Mr. Hewett, Mr. and Mrs. Badeley, Mr. Irving, Dr. Ho Kai, Mr. Wei Yuk, Mr. and Mrs. Pollock, Mr. and Mrs. Gresson, Mr. and Mr. Slade, Mr. Fletcher, Sir Francis and Lady Piggott, Mr. and Mrs. Gompertz, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. M. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Tomkins, Mr. Law, Mr. Shewan, Mr. Babington, Mr. and Mrs. Ormiston, Mr. H. P. White, Mr. T. F. Hough, Mr. and Mrs. Barrett, Mr. Murray Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Shellim, Mr. Gubbay, Mr. W. Dickson, Lady and Miss Erskine, Mr. and Mrs. Messer, General Broadwood, Colonel Darling, Colonel and Mrs Bayard, Colonel and Mrs Prior, Captain Heathcote, Mr. Marsh.

By kind permission of Colonel Bayard and the Officers of the Regiment, the Band of The Buffs played selections of music during and after dinner when there was a dance to which a large number of residents had been invited of His Excellency.

BANQUET TO THE OFFICERS AT THE HONGKONG CLUB.

On Wednesday Rear-Admiral Harber and the Officers of the Philippine Squadron, together with Admiral Perrin and the Officers of the French warships now in the harbour, were entertained at dinner at the Hongkong Club. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., presided over a large gathering which included H.E. the Governor, Admiral Sir Hedworth Lambton, and upwards of one hundred and fifty gentlemen representing the Services and the civil community.

After the banquet the Chairman submitted the toasts of the King, the President of the United States and the President of the French Republic, the Band playing a few bars of the national anthems of each country.

Mr. T. F. HOUGH in proposing the toast of "The Guests" recalled the fact that when it was known that the American Battleship Fleet was starting on their stupendous undertaking of a voyage round the world, Hongkong at once cabled an invitation to the Fleet to visit the port, and though it was accepted, for some reason not known that arrangement was subsequently altered. They had now, however, the pleasure of welcoming the Third Squadron of the United States Pacific Fleet. He was confident that he expressed the feelings of every member of the community when he held out to them the right hand of fellowship and tendered them the heartiest and most cordial of all possible welcomes—(Applause.) They were also honoured that night by the presence of representatives of the French Fleet, in Admiral Perrin and his officers. History teemed with incidents in which the Anglo-Saxons and the French had co-operated and they were able to hold out to them the hand of friendship as friends. Then they also had the presence of officers of His Most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal—the descendants of those Portuguese to whom we owed so much in days gone by and for the charts of this coast which we are now using. Reverting to the officers of the U. S. Fleet, the speaker referred to the co-operation of the American troops in the Boxer troubles in North China when the 9th Regiment of the United States infantry so gallantly distinguished itself. When they saw the flower of manhood standing shoulder to shoulder in the cause of duty on the field of battle, why should they not stand together in the peaceful walks of life?—(Applause.)

Rear Admiral HARBER, in acknowledging the toast, said he was exceedingly pleased to be present with his officers to receive the hospitality of their hosts to whom he wished to tender his heartfelt thanks. The Admiral entered into some interesting reminiscences of his connection with the U.S. Navy, and went on to say that it was his privilege to meet again in this port English officers as he had done when visiting Hongkong thirty-seven years ago. It was his proud boast when he entered the room to say that he was the man with the earliest acquaintance with the colony, but he had learned that the honour did not belong to him, as Sir Paul Chater could claim to having been here before him. He again thanked every one for their courtesy and kindness and trusted they might all meet more frequently.

Admiral PERRIN replied on behalf of the French visitors. Speaking in French he referred to the well known hospitality of Hongkong and, in graceful terms, tendered his most cordial thanks for the reception accorded to himself and his officers.

Dr. AMOS P. WILDER, Consul General for the United States, proposed the toast of "The Colony" in a speech of which every sentence in the first half was punctuated with hearty laughter, while the sentiments so eloquently expressed in the latter half evoked frequent applause. He said:—When Mr. Hough, the uncrowned, unofficial dictator of this Colony, asked me to tell the visitors about Hongkong, I hesitated. I intimated that I was a shy man, and he merely smiled. For some reason a Britisher will never give an American credit for modesty. The

Committee on Decorations were trying to ascertain what is the American national flower. We haven't one yet, but it will probably be the timid violet as soon as Burbank grows one as big as an umbrella. Our fellow citizens of Mr. May's nationality wanted the nation to adopt the potato. The overture was declined, and then the usual rioting in the streets began. But I did not tell Mr. Hough the real reason why I hesitated. The fact is it is never fair to put an American up in a public place, to ask him to cross his heart and to say what he thinks of the English, especially if they be Scotch. An American tourist once asked me if I found the Chinese interesting; I told him not half so interesting as the Scotch. My wife is Scotch; and I can see the hall mark of Scotch logic and precision on my children. When I tell them that God made them, they want me to prove it. The girls, although in the doll stage, have love affairs already, and the boys have gathered in all the marbles in the neighbourhood. I went to a party the other night where they played a game. Each person was given a pencil and paper and a lady played 25 tunes on the piano; the point was to identify them. Twenty-three of them were Scotch tunes and one was something about bleeding with a man named Wallace. I could name only one tune: that was "America." It was ruled out as "God save the King". I stood it patiently until the lady at the piano turned round and said "Mr. Wilder, you don't seem to be very musical." There's a glorious self-satisfaction about Mr. Hough's race that I admire. You remember the Scotchman who had three sons of whom he was very proud—one a lawyer, one a doctor, and one a minister. He was telling an old crony about it one day. He said "If I had known that I was to be the father of three such fine boys—a doctor, a lawyer, and a minister,—I'd never had Jennie McCosh for a wife." It is always difficult to address a British audience except in the most general terms. If you say anything nice about the English, the Irishmen don't like it; and if you say anything nice about the Irish your conscience bothers you. It isn't necessary to say anything nice about the Irish; they take care of themselves. When I go to England, Devon is the only county I want to see. Mr. Shelton Hooper tells me that when I have seen that I won't want to see anything else. I told that to a man of Kent and he said that was true if I got discouraged early in the game. But gentlemen of the Visiting Squadron, it is my function to tell you something of this Colony. It is headed by one of nature's nobleman. Sam Johnson said of Edmund Burke that he was such a man that if you met him as a stranger under a shed to escape the rain, no word being said, you would know you were in the presence of a great man. So if you took the Governor of this Colony, stripped him of his titles, his decorations, the rewards of his grateful Sovereign; if you did not know he was an Empire builder, and had written as well as made history; that he carries wounds earned in Africa in putting down slavery and in entrenching law and order; if you dropped this unsupported man on an American prairie or in the crowded Bowery, there is not one of our people, even the children in the streets, but what would recognize in his modesty, his common sense, his frankness, and his manly quality, wearing the white flower of a blameless life,—the greatest of human orders, numbering men of every nation and of the unvisited islands of the sea,—the unbadged order of kind, strenuous, honest, manhood. Hongkong is an island eleven miles long and you will think it is eleven miles high if you walk up on a warm day. The city is built on the lines of a stone wall 4 feet high and 6 feet thick. When the builder was asked why he built his wall so, he replied that if the wall was blown down, it would be higher than it was before. The British Admiral walks to the Peak every day. Theodore Roosevelt would appreciate the vigorous ways the mental alertness and the glowing human quality in our friend Sir Hedworth, and I trust they may meet. The Admiral may lack the intense consuming absorption of Mr. Roosevelt in the issue of the moment. Mr. Roosevelt's young son says that this enthusiasm is so great that when his father is at a wedding, he thinks he's the bride, and when he goes to a funeral

he imagines himself the corpse. (Laughter) Hongkong's strong points are the scenery, the bathing parties, Sir Paul Chater's collection of old porcelain, the nearness of Hongkong to Manila, the fog, and the excellence of the consular service. I list the fog as an advantage, for without it we should be short of a favourite topic of conversation. Hongkong is owned by the English, run by the Irish and financed by the Scotch—all except the hotels which are supported by American tourists. Queen's Road loads my fellow-Americans with No. 2 jade and Swatow drawnwork; they go to the races, drop their dollars at Macao and visit the Execution ground at Canton. When they reach America they write books saying the Chinese hate the missionaries and that it is a shame that the American Consuls on the China Coast should be chosen from broken-down politicians who wear celluloid collars and eat with their knives. To the globe-trotter Hongkong seems a strange, godless land—there is much to be done here—but one gets fond of it, kind hearts are everywhere; and where may one find life so rich in interests, so stimulating, so full of possibilities? In Hongkong one can study the British people: Their solid quality is shown in roads, reservoirs, docks, homes carved into the granite hill. The tram line has been running 20 years without fatality. They take from seven to ten years to put up a public building, but it will be standing when your posterity come a century hence. What a commerce is here—an average of 60 steamers ever in the port; sometimes 20 coming and going in a day. It is estimated that the annual value of the freights is \$250,000,000. There is absolute freedom here; you may drink yourself to death, as many do, or you may take on sainthood. There is no tariff; the streets present the most polyglot show of nations in the world. Speech is free and the Britisher speaks out man to man. Joint stock companies print their annual statements and tell the worst on the theory that light is better than darkness. Every shareholder is at liberty to abuse the directors in the newspapers. The Briton is the greatest grumbler in the world. It is his way of getting things done. When I first came I was depressed. I was convinced by what I heard on the tram that the Empire was falling to pieces, and that unless the present government fell, all was lost. It was only when I took a hand myself in pointing out the way to run the empire that I found my mistake. The Briton throws rocks at statesmen while he lives—so they will be at hand to make a monument when he is dead. The Britisher is unemotional and avoids extravagances. The day after the typhoon of September 19, 1906, which wrecked some thirty steamers and drowned some 10,000 people within a few miles of this hall, I dropped into one of the departments on business, and the man behind the desk casually remarked: "It was quite a blow we had yesterday." The debris was cleaned up, charity was boundless and the community went forward. The Britisher loves a lord because he suggests the throne, but no one is exempt from his brief characterization "He's a good sort" or "He's a rotter" and rarely does he err in his judgment. The Britisher loves sincerity above all else; he despises cant to such an extent that he misses many good things lest they be not real. He is direct in speech, looks for the heart of the thing and has a native good sense that protects him from imposition. He is a difficult man to whom to sell a gold brick. Hongkong fronts on China. It is not the British idea to touch the life of the native on many sides as is our Philippine policy, and Americans hope to teach England some things in colonization in a decade more. The Chinese make the British rich and in return the British give them the law and order and justice, education and uplift, that ever flourish where the Union Jack flies. The Chinese appreciate the benefits of residence in Hongkong, and no one can measure the suggestions in honest government which the Chinese take to the mainland to make them restless with "squeeze," favoritism, and inefficiency. I have come to have great respect for the commercial integrity of the British people: their wholesome home life, for the manliness of their men, the respect shown by children for their parents—and as for the ladies—you have but to follow the rule of Sir Christopher Wren's monument and to look about. Fellow Americans, you are on historic ground

this night. The United States opened Japan to the world, but it was the English people who in the early days with infinite sacrifice and appalling hardship and dauntless patience and courage lay siege to the dead conservatism, the ignorant conceit and the fierce opposition with which the Chinese people resisted the foreigner until finally the gates were thrown down. It is a story of peril, violence and tragedy on land and sea. War, typhoon and corroding disease ravaged these pioneers, but chosen youth of the British Isles forever sprung to fill the vacant places. Those who sought to trade were humiliated, way-laid and repulsed, and those who carried truth to the abodes of cruelty were shamefully slain. The tokens of that awful struggle are all about you. You may read them on shaft and tablet in the streets and on the walls of churches and in the cemeteries of these coast ports; Happy Valley and Stanley are rich in the dust of those who died in the unavailing struggle of China to keep out civilization; and the coast waters are strewn with the bones of Englishmen who sailed away from the homeland they loved and never returned. It is not strange that Britons love this bit of their dominion planted on the mountain side, which they found a pirate-infested rock and have made a Gibraltar over-looking the greatest of commercial ports of the world and the door of benefits to hundreds of millions of people. It is not strange the word "Hongkong" embodies to the British nation the Imperial Concept, for into these parts they poured their life blood and treasure; here they asserted the pluck and endurance of their great race; the spot kindles memories of heroism and diplomacy, of commercial aspiration; of the successful effort to uplift a race. And we are not the only guests and beneficiaries of this blood-bought port; nor alone we may enjoy its security and opportunities. Hongkong is open to men of every race, and while many states devise barriers and exclusions we and all may come and enjoy and go without restraint. As you go to your ships to-night, your eyes will turn back and marvel at the lights of the city on the mountain side. For miles they twinkle along the water front, and far, far up they scintillate until the lamps made by man lose themselves in the stars set by the Almighty. Riding safely in the harbour and each contributing a light are thousands of craft, ranging from proud steamships destined to remote ports, the tiny skiffs on which Chinese families under British protection sleep after the day's toil. To the north looms the dark, mighty, eternal skyline of strange, mystic, potential China just now stupidly awakening from her sleep of centuries to the call of civilization. Far to the East and West are lighthouses flashing warning and cheer to ships at sea. But again your eyes will seek the mountain side and the fascination of the lights that glow and throb and burn and seem to spell out for you the secret of her charm. Not alone you have sought to read the message of those lights of Hongkong. For sixty years millions of men coming and going have spelled solutions into them. To some with evil design they have spoken the avenging power of the British Empire. Little children have clapped their hands with glee at the fairy land; eager youth fresh from the fireside have translated them into ambition, power and riches; old men going home to die have canvassed their life story in the flickering show and looked higher up for the light that shall never be dimmed. Lovers have fancied they read cherished names in the tracery of the lights and how many have sailed away, their hearts reaching out with ecstasy for the living; and how many have watched the lights until they were lost in the distance, their eyes wet with tears for the dead left behind. But what will they mean to you to-night, my brothers—men of the sea, America's chosen ones, trained by the Republic for the defence of the motherland? Some of you already having proved your courage in war for justice and in the defence of the weak. Believe me as one who has lived with these British men for three years—who has been taken into their homes, been permitted to share their joys and to grieve with them in their sorrows—believe me that the reserve of these people, broken for you this week so splendidly, covers the warmest and most faithful of hearts—that the blood which gave us Wash-

ington and Lincoln and which in our own veins calls us to acquit ourselves like men, flows strong and true as in the days of our fathers who were themselves Scotch or Irish or Welsh or English; and that for you the lights of Hongkong read clear to-night these words "Great Britain and America—one then, one now, please God, one for ever." (Prolonged applause)

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR said—Upon me it devolves this evening to reply to the toast of "The Colony" although there are many present who by their longer residence and greater experience, especially my friend Sir Paul Chater, are better fitted to reply to this toast. Still I think perhaps on second thoughts that this might not be correct. You know of the oft quoted couplet of Burns:

Oh, wad some po'er the giftie gie us
Tae see oorsels as ithers see us.

Those who have lived a great part of their lives in this colony may perhaps not be able to bring that independent criticism and that appreciation which those who have been in other lands for many years, endeavouring to serve their country, can bring to the task in speaking on behalf of this colony. I put it to you who are visitors here—I speak in an excess of modesty—that you have never seen so beautiful a place in the world as Hongkong excepting always your own native lands (Applause) You will no doubt have travelled up to the Peak on the tramway—it is an unsightly object but a very useful one, excepting when it interferes with the prolongation of a festive evening. You have looked down on the harbour of Hongkong where the flags of all nations float over stately vessels and innumerable junks are assembled in the friendly rivalry of commerce. You will have looked out on the other side on the expanse of Pacific Ocean studded with innumerable islands between which junks with sails spread look like butterflies on the water; and that view is the same as it has been for two thousand years when we had not started in the race of nations and did not possess the luxuries of modern civilisation like China, including the taxi-cab and taxation—(Laughter.) Fifty years ago, to quote a well known description, Hongkong was a barren rock infested by pirates. To-day it is a centre of industry infested by sugar factories, cement works, docks and tramways. You will probably agree that the pirate was perhaps the more picturesque; but his charges were exorbitant and we prefer the tramway. We welcome our visitors this evening to Hongkong and hope they will carry with them friendly and pleasant recollections of ourselves. We hold out to them the right hand of fellowship and good will, and hope we are succeeding in showing how cordially we welcome them; but it is not for us to judge. Our principal guests this evening belong to that great sister nation which advances in the forefront of progress in this twentieth century, a nation whose population probably embraces the greatest number of white races that exists under any single flag on territory undivided by seas. In recent years the United States has taken under its protection the islands of the Philippines and have thus become close neighbours of ours. I hope the intercourse between us both in business and pleasure will increase rapidly from year to year. In business I think there is room for a large and mutually beneficial expansion of our relations, and I shall always do my utmost to promote that object. In our social relations we have recently had experience of your world-famed hospitality when our representatives visited your port. I trust that will be an annual event and that you will send over teams to us to compete in sports on our own grounds. I find it difficult sometimes, gentlemen, when I meet American officers and gentlemen to realise that we do not live under the same flag. Our common literature and similar way of looking on things, the frequent identity of names and surnames—all these are points of close relationship and sometimes we are tempted to think that we have the privilege of close relatives, a privilege of mutually frank, and sometimes very frank criticism of each other. Personally I think that criticism is an acknowledgement, an unrecognised acknowledgement—of the close relations which exist between us: and long may it be before we substitute for it

any system of punctilious courtesy or fear to express ourselves frankly to each other and explain our ideas exactly as we think them. We are also honoured this evening by the presence amongst us of a distinguished admiral and many officers of the French navy, whose nation is on terms of cordial friendship with our own. It is a nation whose glorious annals are unsurpassed by those of any nation in Europe, whose colonies march with our own in every quarter of the world, whose ideals in the treatment of subject races are identical with our own, a nation which I myself have always felt should be our natural friend. Its geographical position is closest to our own beloved island. It is a nation which has been foremost in bearing the white man's burden in Africa and other uncivilised places. We have also with us many Portuguese friends. Portugal is an ancient ally of our own. It led the van in the expansion eastward by the western nations. Her ancient colony of Macao was the first to be established in these seas, and I am glad to say it has maintained the traditional friendship with Hongkong which I trust may ever continue. I am afraid, gentlemen, I have drifted far from the toast to which I have been called upon to respond, but if I were to treat that toast too literally I should find it a very serious subject. It has its serious business aspect, and what the younger generation would call its serious aspects in sport and pleasure, but we are not here to discuss serious questions. I should not, however, omit to remind you that the bulk of the inhabitants of this colony are Chinese. They are a race with whom until the last two years I had not been brought into personal contact. The more I see of them the more interesting I find them. They are a race industrious, intelligent and law-abiding, singularly generous in all matters that pertain to the public weal, courteous and good mannered, and I should respond to the toast of the colony but lamely if I did not identify them with the welcome we accord to our visitors and our guests. (Applause.) The whole colony therefore join in welcoming our visitors and I, as their spokesman this evening, venture to hope that our relations will ever grow more cordial and mutually beneficial with our neighbours in the Philippines, with our neighbours in Saigon and with our old and closest neighbours at Macao. Before I resume my seat I would wish to express my grateful thanks,—yet I hardly know how to do it—to the gentleman who proposed this toast, and in doing so spoke of me in terms which I assure you I felt ashamed to hear because they were so vastly in advance of my deserts and so forgetful of my faults.—("No, No.")

A short speech of thanks from a Portuguese Naval Officer concluded the formal speech-making, the rest of a memorable evening being spent in convivial harmony, songs being contributed by Mr Hough, Mr. H. P. White, Mr. Thomas and recitations by many others.

Messrs. William Powell and Company were at the Magistracy on Mar. 12 fined \$25 for having failed to stamp a receipt. Mr Dennys prosecuted. The defence was that it was an accidental omission on the part of the compradore.

An inquiry was conducted at the Magistracy on Mar. 12 by Mr Kemp sitting as coroner into the circumstance of the death of a Chinese detective who died in the Government Civil Hospital from a revolver shot accidentally received at Santin. It appears that the deceased let his revolver, which was carried in a holster, fall, and as it fell the hammer struck the ground, causing it to discharge. As he was stooping to pick it up at the same time he received the shot in the eye and, as stated, he succumbed to his wound in the hospital. It was stated in the course of the evidence that the Chinese detectives were allowed to carry revolvers but these were not inspected regularly as was the practice in the case of those who carried service revolvers. The jury, in returning a verdict of accidental death, agreed to a recommendation that private revolvers should be inspected as well as the others carried by members of the police force.

SUPREME COURT.

Tuesday 16th March.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. H. H. J. GOMPERTZ (ACTING PUISNE JUDGE.)

The Foo Kat Cheung firm brought two actions against Messrs. Schuldt & Co. In the first plaintiffs claimed \$124.05 paid to the defendants as the price of a case of cotton thread which it was alleged plaintiffs failed to deliver. In the second action the plaintiffs claimed \$316.34 paid as the price of 20 cases of sardines which it was alleged the defendants failed to deliver. Mr. Otto Kong Sing appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. Bailey, from the office of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, appeared for the defendants. Mr. Otto Kong Sing mentioned that his friend had pleaded the statute of limitations, and in view of that he would ask his Lordship to allow him leave to amend and to insert in the writ "balance of the price!" In May 1905 the sum of \$390 was deposited with defendant firm for cases of cotton to be delivered as they arrived. Cases were delivered at periods of a year, and there was a balance of \$97.50 due. He did not think the statute of limitations applied. There had been deliveries on this deposit up till 1907.

Mr. Bailey said these were not the facts. The money was paid in respect of this case and there was no general account. The action was statute barred.

His Lordship informed Mr. Otto Kong Sing that he could frame his amendment.

Plaintiff stated that one case was not delivered and though he applied for it he could neither get it, nor the return of the money.

After hearing other evidence his Honour reserved his judgment until the hearing of the second case to-day.

Wednesday, 17th March.

IN BANKRUPTCY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE (SIR F. PIGGOTT)

ALLEGED CONTEMPT OF COURT.

Re Kwong Yat Cheong. This was an application for the rescission of a receiving order.

Mr. S. Dixon (from the office of Mr. R. Harding) appeared in support of the application and stated that all the creditors had consented.

The Official Receiver said he had not had an opportunity of considering this.

His Lordship said it had better stand over and he would make an order in chambers on hearing the Official Receiver's report.

The Official Receiver said he wished to call attention to this case, the debtor having failed to attend the two meetings of creditors although served with notices. Neither had he filed his statement of affairs. He had already committed contempt of court twice.

Mr. Dixon—The reason was that it was being in process of being settled.

The Official Receiver—It is practically defying the Court.

Mr. Grist—I appear for a number of creditors and I have no doubt that the man will be ready and willing to come to court. The matter has been in course of settlement ever since it started. There are no creditors, everyone of these creditors is a partner, and it is a matter of arrangement between the partners and the firm.

His Lordship—It does not exempt him from attending.

Mr. Grist—I don't think he understood.

The Official Receiver—Oh Yes. He was served with notices in English and Chinese. It is impossible for me to carry on the duties of Official Receiver if I am defied like that.

The case was adjourned.

ADJUDICATED BANKRUPT.

Re R. D. Captain, public examination.

Debtors, in reply to questions by the Official Receiver, said he was proprietor of the business of D. R. Captain and Company, wine and provision dealers. He started in January, 1905, having bought the business for \$10,000, \$5,000 of which was paid in advance. The remainder

was to be paid by monthly instalments of \$250. He took in a partner named Cooper who paid \$3000 for his half share. Debtor was manager of the business before he bought it. It was making \$800 or \$900 a year. The business mostly credit. He attributed his insolvency to an assistant having embezzled \$3,000 and to other losses in business. At the end of last year he discovered he was insolvent. He could not get any more advances then. He sold most of his wine to the American girls. There was only a small profit on each case. His personal expenses were \$40, \$50 or \$100 a month. He occasionally sent money home. It was not a fact that he had lived extravagantly.

Mr. P. M. Hodgson (from the office of Messrs. Ewens and Harston), who appeared on behalf of Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co., questioned debtor as to what he had done with the stock for which he had paid \$12,000 and which he now estimated at \$4,000. Debtor could not explain.

Mr. F. Dixon said it was accounted for by the fact that in the statement of affairs there were \$8,000 book debts.

Mr. Grist suggested that the examination should be adjourned.

Mr. F. Dixon asked that the debtor should be adjudicated bankrupt, as the Official Receiver wished to be in a position to dispose of the business as a going concern.

The other parties present consenting, this was agreed to.

Thursday, March 18th.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE (SIR F. PIGGOTT)

FORGED SENTENCED TO THREE YEARS' IMPRISONMENT.

Un Lum was charged with uttering three forged notes on the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, each of \$10, at Yaumati, and also with being in possession of 13 forged notes of the same denomination. Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., Acting Attorney General, instructed by Mr. H. Dennys, jr., conducted the prosecution, and prisoner was undefended.

The following jury was empanelled:—Messrs B. Webb (foreman), E. L. Hughes, W. M. G. Weston, F. M. Lane Crawford, G. Rapp, J. D. F. Müller, and H. G. Priedemann.

Sir Henry Berkeley said it seemed that the only question for the jury was whether the man knew that the notes which he had uttered and which he had in his possession were forgeries. The evidence was very clear as to the forged character of the notes and to the possession. The only question would be as to intent.

Mr. F. S. Allen, cashier at the Chartered Bank of India, said the paper on which the notes were printed was quite different to that of the genuine ones, while the signatures of the sub-accountant were printed instead of being written.

His Lordship—How would an ordinary person recognise them as forgeries? Supposing I got them, how could I recognise them?

Witness—Well, the whole work is very crude, and the paper is entirely different. After all there are a large number of Chartered Bank notes about.

His Lordship—Yes, but just tell me what an ordinary person who has not seen many notes would think.

Witness—They are crude workmanship; that is the only thing. They are exact copies of our notes otherwise.

Prisoner—Could I tell they were forgeries?

Witness—I don't know how much money you are used to handling, but our notes are in circulation here and all about South China.

His Lordship—But would a man in his position know they were forgeries?

Witness—I don't know his position.

His Lordship—Would any Chinaman know them to be forgeries?

Witness—Am I to answer "Yes" or "No"?

His Lordship—Yes.

Witness—Well, in my opinion I should say he could.

Prisoner—I could not.

Prisoner made a statement to the effect that he was innocent. A woman, who had been described during the hearing of the case as his

March 20, 1909.

sweetheart, placed the bank notes in his box unknown to him. She asked him to go to her house which he did, and then she asked him to stay for a meal, which he also did. "And this," said prisoner, "is the outcome of it all."

His Lordship, summing up, commented on the crudeness of the forgeries, and said the jury might infer guilty knowledge from the way in which the notes were disposed of after they came into prisoner's possession.

The jury found prisoner guilty on both charges.

His Lordship sentenced prisoner to three years' imprisonment with hard labour on each count, to run concurrently.

FALSE PRETENCES.

Wong Chuen Fu was indicted on four counts for obtaining money by false pretences. Prisoner pleaded guilty on the third indictment.

The Attorney General said he would accept that. He explained that defendant went to a firm here representing that he was a foki of a well known firm at Pakhoi and obtained \$20 and \$10.

Defendant was sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.

Li Chuk pleaded not guilty to having received a gold bangle well knowing it to have been stolen.

The facts as stated by the Acting Attorney General were that the prosecutrix, an amah, who lived in Des Voeux Road, was surprised one day last month by three men entering her house and telling her that they had come to make cubicles. They, however, set upon her and stole a gold bangle. Prisoner was subsequently arrested as he was attempting to pawn the article and in trying to get away he broke his arm.

Prisoner stated that he picked the bangle up as he saw another man throwing it away.

The jury found him guilty and he was sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

THE KOWLOON ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.

Tam Hop was arraigned on the charge of attempted robbery at the house occupied by Captain Spink at Lochiel Terrace, Kowloon, last month.

Sir Henry Berkeley, who conducted the prosecution, stated that Captain Spink's boy, in answer to the ringing of the bell, opened the door, when he was attacked by two men, one of whom threw pepper in his eyes. His screams brought Captain Spink, who was in bed at the time, and Mr. Lee, a neighbour upon the scene. They captured one of the men but the other got away.

The man captured was the prisoner. On him were found a quantity of pepper, a fighting iron and a coil of galvanised iron which is generally used for binding victims of robberies, etc.

After the case for the Crown had been completed, prisoner called three men to "say that he was a good man," but none of them would accept the responsibility, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty. Sentence of five years' imprisonment was passed, as well as twenty-four strokes with the birch.

KULANGSU (AMOI) MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

The Minutes of a meeting of the Council, held at the Board Room, on the 23rd February are as follows:—

Present's:—Messrs. W. H. Wallace (Chairman), J. S. Fenwick, W. Kruse, S. Okuyama, W. Wilson, A. H. Wilzer, the Health Officer and the Secretary.

The Secretary is instructed to obtain further estimates for the repair of Seah Loh Tow Jetty.

The Superintendent of Police reports the following cases have been dealt with at the Mixed Court since the last meeting:—
Summons: assault 1; debt 1; throwing rubbish into the public drains 3; allowing cattle and pigs to stray 2; committing a nuisance 2. *Summary Arrests*: breach of proclamation, dated the 20th Nov., 4; theft 8; assault 1; gambling 14; drunk and incapable 1; contempt of court 1; breach of Opium Regulations 8; kidnapping 1; breach of Sampan Regulations 1; housebreaking 2.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

GEORGE FENWICK AND COMPANY.

The twentieth ordinary general meeting of shareholders in the above company was held on Mar. 23th. Mr. G. K. Harton presided in the absence of Mr. A. Rodger (chairman), and there were also present Messrs. P. Tester and J. Rodger (directors) J. Kinnard, J. R. Forbes, J. M. Irving and J. I. Andrew (general manager).

The notice convening the meeting having been read,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen.—The report and statement of accounts for 1908 having been in your hands for some days, I propose, with your permission, to take them as read. I need scarcely say that your directors regret extremely the unsatisfactory result of the company's operations during the past year. The keen competition referred to at our last meeting has been even more in evidence during the period under review but in spite of this we were able to keep the works fairly well employed for the greater part of the time on work which returned what must under the circumstances be considered satisfactory profits. The great falling off in the number of outside vessels visiting the port during the year has had a material effect in reducing our earnings, as it is to this class of vessel rather than the regular liners that we look for the bulk of our repairing work. During the year we were forced into a legal controversy by one of our sub-contractors, as a result of which we were compelled to submit to a loss of some \$16,000. Had your Directors not had every confidence in the security of our position in this matter, a compromise might have been effected on better terms, but we had taken every precaution to

of the Board of Directors and as General Manager, and to the care and interest which he took in the welfare of the Company, a good part of the improvements which we have been able to effect within recent years, are due. I request you to rise in memory of the deceased. This all present did.

The CHAIRMAN proceeded:—Regarding the report for last year's working and the balance sheet, these have been in your hands for some time, and with your permission I will follow the usual procedure and take them as read. As you will see from the accounts, the year under review has closed with a balance at credit of profit and loss account of Tls. 60,214.12 including the amount of Tls. 1,897.74 carried forward from 1907. The result cannot be considered as satisfactory, from a Shareholder's point of view, but it must be borne in mind that in sympathy with the depression in trade generally, our industry has been affected adversely and the mill even had to be shut down for several weeks. Turning to the accounts, there is nothing specially to be said with regard to them, but I would like to add a few words concerning the present values of the property, machinery, building, etc., accounts which appear under the heading of assets. I would like to draw your attention to the fact that the amounts mentioned as representing the present book values must be considered as very satisfactory inasmuch as we have, on a very liberal scale, continued the policy pointed out in our annual meeting three years ago. The rent account shows an increase over the figures mentioned in previous reports which is due to the fact of our having made satisfactory arrangements with our neighbours, the New Engineering and Shipbuilding Works Ltd., regarding the foreshore property reclaimed in accordance with the river conservancy scheme. Our legal reserve fund will stand at something like Tls. 31,000 including the amount to be placed to its credit last year. The financial position of the Company is very satisfactory, our only banking liability being an overdraft with the Deutsch Asiatische Bank on current account.

Turning to the working of the mill during the past year, the same has on a whole been fairly satisfactory taking into consideration the various adverse circumstances we have had to contend with. A close comparison of the earning capacity of our mill with the various foreign owned mills in Shanghai shows that we can hold our own both as regards the result obtained per spindle working, and the percentage of profit realised on the capital subscribed. The Cotton market during the year under review has been extremely unsatisfactory from a spinners point of view, the crop having been short and the quality deficient in staple. Owing to the stagnation in business generally your Directors did not feel justified in purchasing large quantities ahead on a speculative basis, but this policy unfortunately turned against us. When the last season was drawing to a close, prices of the raw material kept on such a high level as to prevent us from spinning at a profit, and we decided to close the mill and overhaul our machinery. With the new crop coming in work was resumed and with very satisfactory results so that we decided to take up night work, and it is mostly due to the results of the last few months of the year that we have been able to show a profit in our accounts.

Year prices continued on a comparatively low level during the greater part of the year, and a rise only set in with the advent of the new crop's supplies, and I am glad to say the upward movement is still continuing at the present moment. Our mill machinery I am pleased to state is in a very good order and condition thanks to the care bestowed upon it by our mill manager and his staff.

As regards the future as you are aware, the outlook is decidedly brighter, and if the various influences on which our industry is unfortunately depending in this country continue in our favour, there should be no cause for anxiety. Prices of cotton are showing a strong upward movement and it appears if we shall have again to reckon with a shortage before the new crop's supplies will be available. We have, however, been able to lay in a good stock and contract for delivery ahead before the rise set in. Yarn prices continue on a very high level and in fact record prices for

SOEY CHEE COTTON SPINNING CO LTD.

The fourteenth ordinary meeting of the above Company was held at the offices of Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg & Co., Shanghai on the 10th inst. Mr. Mittag (Chairman of Directors) presiding.

The notice convening the meeting having been read by the Secretary, the CHAIRMAN in opening the proceedings said:—

Gentlemen,—Before proceeding with the formal business of the meeting I extremely regret I have to announce the death of Mr. R. Lemke, the General Manager of our Company, which took place on the 10th June 1908. The deceased gentleman has been connected with the Company for a good many years, both as a member

our production have been touched, which is to some extent due to improvements made by our mill manager in the spinning of our Yarn. In this connection I am pleased to be able to state that the whole of our production has lately been sold, a considerable extent at very advantageous prices.

It may interest you to know that in order to overcome our constant difficulties regarding the storing of our raw material we have decided to erect a one storied godown on our property on the North side of the Yangtze River, and same will still be available for the storage of the present season's supply.

This Gentlemen, is all I have to say, but before proposing the adoption of the report and account I shall be pleased to answer any questions that shareholders may desire to put.

There being no questions, the following resolutions were put and unanimously carried:

Proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. Hoettler:—That the report and accounts as presented be passed.

Proposed by Mr. Mittag and seconded by Mr. Woo Saw Chin:—That Mr. H. E. Arnhold be elected as General Manager of the Company.

The Chairman—The thanks of the Company are due to Mr. Zickermann who has been a member of our Board for a great many years and had to resign his post owing to his having been absent from Shanghai and Mr. Kupsch who so ably filled Mr. Hoettler's seat on the Board during the latter Gentleman's absence from Shanghai. Mr. Stempel has been invited to join the Board.

Mr. Mittag, Stempel's election was approved on the motion of Mr. Grunwald, seconded by Mr. Arnhold.

Mr. Mittag, who retired in accordance with the Rules of Association, was re-elected on the motion of Mr. Ho Hsien Chuen, seconded by Mr. Woo Saw Chin.

Proposed by Mr. Goeser and seconded by Mr. Stempel:—That Mr. S. Gerecke be re-elected Auditor of the Company for the current year.—Carried.

The CHAIRMAN thanked those present for their attendance and the Meeting terminated.

DIVIDENDS.

Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co., Hongkong agents of the Yangtze Insurance Association are in receipt of a telegram from Shanghai stating that the Directors will recommend at the forthcoming General Meeting a dividend of 25 per cent.

The report of the Peking Electric Company Limited for the past year showed an available balance of Taels 13,781. Of this Taels 8,218 has been written off installation; Taels 3,800 has been absorbed by a dividend of 2 per cent., and after payment of auditors' fees Taels 1,613 are carried forward to new account.

The Imperial Hotel, Peking, has paid a dividend of 8 per cent. for the past year.

MOTOR LIGHTER FOR THE STANDARD OIL CO.

Messrs. W. S. Bailey & Co., Ltd., have designed and built to the order of The Standard Oil Company of New York a motor oil tank lighter for shallow river service.

The vessel is of teak, 85ft. 0in. overall by 18ft. 0in. moulded breadth, and fitted with a steel tank amidships to carry 95 tons of kerosene oil in bulk on a draft of 4ft. 6in. The twin motors are by Messrs. Gardner and Sons and of 72 brake horse power, and a mast and sail are also fitted. The vessel was launched on Saturday afternoon the ceremony being performed by Miss Thompson who named the boat *Bemis*. The work had been carried out under the supervision of Captain J. T. Douglas.

Two opium prosecutions took place at the Magistracy on Thursday. A fireman on board the steamer *Loongsang* was fined \$500 for having in his possession twenty taels of opium. The quartermaster on board the s.s. *Kaifeng* was charged with being in possession of ten taels of opium, but the hearing was adjourned.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CHINESE UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

6th March, 1909.

SIR,—The article by Mr. Alabaster, published in your issue of the 5th inst., affords me an opportunity for referring to a curious omission on the part of the local branch of the China Association. I have failed to find in the newspaper reports of its annual meetings any recognition of the movement in England to make known to Chinese students the facilities for education in Great Britain. We read that the suggestion first came from Sir John Jordan early in 1907, and was acted upon by the parent society in London; and although considerably over a year has elapsed since the inauguration of the movement, the local branch does not seem to have thought it worth while to inform our Chinese community that it can furnish information of this kind. So intently apparently has the local committee been watching the wiles of mandarindom that it has overlooked the most effective means of developing those political and commercial relations for which the China Association avowedly stands. It is remarkable that there is not a single Hongkong representative on the list given by Mr. Alabaster, while there are several in China and one even in Japan. Surely a British Colony should be one of the readiest sources of information regarding education in Britain. Would not the pamphlet prepared and circulated elsewhere by the London Education Committee, be appreciated here?

It is well known that many of the students from South China who have in recent years migrated to foreign countries might and ought naturally to have been educated in Great Britain had they information respecting British centres of education. And the small number who have gone to England have had available very little assistance and advice in the selection of schools; the consequences which dependence upon inexperienced friends entails have been inevitable.

At first sight there may appear but little connection, if indeed there be no rivalry, between the work of the Chinese Students' Education Committee in London and the Hongkong University scheme; but it may be said without hesitation that the success of the Governor's scheme depends largely upon the diffusion of information respecting British Education and University methods. Having shown the way by his valuable memorandum, it is to be hoped that His Excellency will supplement this by a series of illustrated articles or lectures on British University work generally so as to bring vividly before the Chinese Working Committee the ideals and actual conditions of university education. A glance at the reports of the Sunday meetings thus far held show how hazy and elementary are the notions regarding higher education. Dr. Ho Kai's chairmanship appears likely to be a difficult and trying one, and it is to be feared that his splendid energies, instead of being applied to larger matters, may be taken up with details. A few hundred dollars expended in securing photographs and specially-written contributions prepared in booklet-form by the best art of the printer, and issued for the use, primarily, of the Working Committee (assisted by lantern lectures) should yield a hundredfold return.

Only by bringing home closely to the Chinese a full appreciation of the advantages which have followed the establishment of Universities, can the scheme for Hongkong be realised; properly engineered, it should not fail of success.

Yours faithfully,
C. H. LEE.

FAIR SPORT V. POT HUNTING.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—A letter appeared in your paper of 19th March over the signature of E. W. Carpenter deplored the apathy of the rowing men of Hongkong. With his remarks all having the interests of rowing at heart I can but agree. This I understand is not so much due to want of enthusiasm among the younger members of the

Rowing Clubs, but to the apathetic indifference of the Committee, who are not as keen as they should be.

I am informed that the rowing will be shorn of much of its interest this season (Hongkong Regatta), in consequence of the unsportsmanlike conduct of one of the Clubs who after agreeing with the others to row in similar class of boats will now take advantage of their possession of a lighter boat. If this is not pot hunting I should like to know what is?

Another matter which should be settled is the composition of the crews for the "Nathan Challenge Cup." Is it restricted to Hongkong Businesses or what? For if the crews are restricted to Hongkong and not open to Businesses, the Civil Service boat should be barred as the crew covers such a range that it is hardly fair to the others, as men can be chosen from Government House down to the P. W. D. and Sanitary Board.

"It is very disappointing," as Mr. Carpenter remarks, "for men who have trained hard and given up a good deal for rowing, if the Regatta, the chief event of the year, falls flat." Quite so, but if any Club, by reason of having better boats should insist on this advantage as against their less fortunate rivals, what then? If they should insist, the Regatta deserves not only to fall flat, but to be abandoned to show the disapprobation of the other Clubs at the very unsportsmanlike conduct of the club in question.

Those responsible for the impasse will no doubt understand! and it would not be surprising were the other Clubs to scratch from such an uneven contest.—Yours truly,

FAIR SPORT.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1909.

HONGKONG REGATTA.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Hongkong, 17th March 1909.

SIR,—I have read with much interest the letter by "Fair Sport" which appeared in the columns of your valuable paper and must say that his out-spoken criticisms are endorsed by a large number of sportsmen in Hongkong.

I conscientiously believe that rowers should be placed on even terms, thus giving all an equal chance of according a victory. Moreover, in fairness to them, a good opportunity will be afforded spectators of witnessing a competition of prowess when all things are equal.

At one of the meetings of the Hongkong Regatta Committee held recently, it was proposed and carried by a majority of 7 to 1, so I believe, that all four-oared events at the forthcoming Regatta be competed in the same class of boats. The decision was received with much interest by all broadminded sportsmen and endorsed by them as affording the one opportunity for competition upon terms of equality.

The decision which called forth such favourable comments was reversed at a subsequent meeting when some of the members of the Committee were not present. It looks as if the subsequent decision, which overrules the popular original finding, is to hold good.

With your permission I would like to ask the sporting public to judge for themselves if it is fair play to accord the chance to one class rowing on a far superior boat when such a boat is only owned by one rowing club in the colony and available to its members only, practically thus penalising the members of the other clubs?

An inferior and much heavier boat, all of the same design, is owned by all the three other clubs. As the majority of the Clubs own the heavier boats, why not compete in them as at first decided?

It should be a governing principle in sport as in business that the majority should receive the maximum consideration. In other words, the greatest good to the maximum number.

I have myself entered a crew for the Junio Fours on the understanding that competitor would all be placed on even terms, but had reluctantly to withdraw upon the second decision of the Hongkong Regatta Committee being unofficially announced.

Lest the purport of my letter be misunderstood by the officials of the rowing clubs concerned, allow me to add that I was prompted to approach you for the hospitality of your columns

in the most friendly spirit to the organising body of the Regatta, with the view of securing the success which the meeting undoubtedly deserves but would unquestionably fail to obtain were an unpopular decision allowed to hold good at the expense of enthusiasm waning in the sporting event which should be looked forward to with considerable interest.—
Yours, &c.,

J. A. SELAVISA ALVES.

JAPAN.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT].

Tokyo, Feb. 28th.
FOREIGN STRANGERS AND AN IRASCIBLE PRESS.

At the present moment the foreign papers of this country are engaged in bitter discussion upon topics of great journalistic interest, which ought not to mean, but does mean in this case, that the questions discussed are inimical to the best interests either of the Japanese or the foreign communities. Several libel actions are pending in connection with one of these discussions, namely, Direct Trade, with which is coupled the name of Mr. W. T. R. Preston, Canadian Trade Commissioner, while the other topic, that concerning the authorship of certain letters criticising foreigners has aroused a good deal of bad blood in Kobe, all on account, it would seem, of the want of a little forbearance on the part of the papers and inhabitants of that port. Mr. Preston has been Trade Commissioner in Japan for some time now, and in an effort to be diplomatic made a speech in which he advocated direct trade and in other ways flattered the Japanese,—all harmless proceedings if no notice had been taken of them. This speech was made before an exclusively Japanese audience in Tokyo, but the merchants of Yokohama and Kobe, being the middlemen who were to be eliminated by the institution of direct trade, rubbed their eyes as they read these revolutionary sentiments of a foreign stranger in their midst, and wondered thereat. Had the matter ended here, of course, Mr. Preston would have been satisfied at having said something flattering (as every stranger does), and the possibility of direct trade and the disappearance of the foreign merchant would have been as remote as ever. The Rev. Ingram Bryan, M.A. has been chaplain of All Saints' Church, Kobe, for a twelve month, having come from Kyushu. A letter appears in the *Japan Mail* criticising the behaviour of foreigners at a race meeting. The letter was inaccurate, indiscreet and unnecessary. A dignified silence would have been effectual punishment for the writer, but from that time, several months ago, to the present the pot has been kept boiling, and what might have originally caused a smile now provokes a tragic form and much internal rumbling. With the passage of time the suspicion that the author of this letter is the Rev. Mr. Bryan grows strong. This gentleman refused to say anything, which naturally tends to confirm the suspicion. At last he authorises a statement, which if anything, makes matters worse. He is contradicted by one of the newspapers, the Rev. gentleman being in effect called a liar, and he retaliates by describing the contradiction as malicious and reaffirming his denial. And there for the present the matter rests.

A SERIOUS SITUATION.

In both these cases, the trouble, originally hardly worth notice, has developed until it has become a question of the personal reputation of those concerned. Mr. Preston, despite his libel actions, continues the warfare in the press. The Kobe Foreign Board of Trade has written the Ottawa Government, and Mr. Preston retaliates in the paper with all the strength of language of the American politician, charging the Board with serious offences. The Japanese as well as the foreign press has been used in this campaign, and although before an impartial judge Mr. Preston's contentions re direct trade would not be considered worthy of attention as against the experience of the past, the strength of his position lies in the fact that the Japanese desires fit in with his contentions. The foreign stranger shows smartness in using the Japanese press in this way. He strengthens his position enormously, though the . the growth of many centuries, but it is mere

worthlessness of his arguments remain the same. The foreign middleman is indispensable to Japanese trade and will continue so until Japanese methods of business undergo a radical change. But despite the strength of the foreigners position and the real weakness of Mr. Preston's position, it is most unfortunate that the uninformed Japanese public has been fed with Mr. Preston's views on the matter of direct trade, for although the time may come when the Japanese will be able to dispense with the foreigner, at present they are unable to do so; and those Japanese engaged in the export and import business know it. But Mr. Preston has succeeded admirably in rousing prejudice against the foreigner.

As for the dispute involving the name of the Rev. Mr. Ingram Bryan in Kobe this is no less serious in a moral sense. The authorship of the "B" letters remains a mystery. The writer is of course well known to the Editor of the *Japan Mail*, but Capt. Brinkley has little to say either on this subject or the question involving Mr. Preston. Capt. Brinkley, living in Tokyo, is removed from the storm centres of Yokohama and Kobe, and may regard these disputes with a more judicial temperament. The social atmosphere of Tokyo has its advantages to the foreigner. To him it is soporific, and the influences that stir to the depths the indignation of the inhabitants of the treaty ports do no more than provoke a smile or at most lead to an impartial consideration of the facts.

RED CROSS AND THE ITALIAN EARTHQUAKE.

It is likely that the total contributions of the Japan Red Cross Society to the Italian earthquake sufferers will amount to 200,000 yen—a respectable sum when compared to the contributions of the much richer nations of Europe. The response to the appeal among the upper circles of this country has been generous, but all ranks of the people have contributed, including those who can ill afford a sen for any outside purpose. How these small sums have been obtained in the country districts has provoked some comment in the press. It must not be supposed that the contributions have been purely voluntary, and this can be said without reflecting in any way upon the generosity of the people. When the Red Cross decided to open a public fund the country people were notified by the authorities of the fact and those who failed to subscribe would find a black mark entered against their names figuratively speaking. This official compulsion is quite in consonance with Japanese ideas of ruling. Once Authority has decided to do a certain thing the people cease to exercise their own judgment—or perhaps it would be more correct to say that the people have no independent judgment, but wait the official lead. Throughout all classes this national trait will be noticed. The dread of officialism is most pronounced; the very policeman enjoys a power that must be sweet compensation for a very poor wage. All this would be hardly worth writing about if it did not occur in a country that is regarded abroad as the country of a free and constitutional people.

POLICE TYRANNY.

It is difficult to write restrainedly of some phases of Japanese life, that is, when we keep in view the fact that we are living in a free and constitutional country—*vide* the very misleading ideas expressed on Constitution Day. The thing would be comic, but for that which is tragic. The other day a woman of gentle breeding, the wife of a military surgeon, was suspected by the police of being in league with a thief. She had herself been imposed upon as a matter of fact, but the police did not believe this and visited her house in force, entered it in violence of law and the constitution, and ordered the woman to strip herself naked. She was detained in prison, subjected to indignities that no civilised person should be subjected to, and at last her innocence was established. The husband, who was in the country on duty, on being notified of the situation of his wife returned to Tokyo and—sent in his resignation as military surgeon, because he had been disgraced! No attempt to prosecute the police for as tyrannical a proceeding as ever was recorded. It never occurred to him to vindicate his wife; it was no shame to him that his wife had been ordered to strip herself naked; but his dignity! In all this, of course, we see the working of Oriental ideas, strengthens his position enormously, though the . the growth of many centuries, but it is mere

perversion to talk of constitutionalism in connection with a people who naturally and readily submit to such government. The constitution that was promulgated twenty years ago is a dead letter in all that affects liberty of the people, principally because the people themselves have not grasped its import. A great liberal party, with ideals such as Count Okuma alone is capable of advocating, is yet to arise in Japan.

THE LATE MR. JAMES WALTER.

Shortly before his death in Yokohama on the 25th inst. Mr. James Walter had conferred upon him by the Emperor the fifth class of the Order of the Rising Sun, as great a distinction as has ever been conferred by Japan upon a foreigner of unofficial rank. Mr. Walter came to Yokohama in 1865 and engaged in the silk business, finally becoming a partner in Siber, Wolff & Co. He was of an extremely philanthropic disposition and his work on behalf of the people during the omori famine, during the great Gifu earthquake disaster, and during the China and Russo-Japanese wars earned for him the love and respect of the Japanese, the concrete evidence of which is the Order conferred on Mr. Walter just before death. In connection with this a curious Japanese custom is worth noting. The papers often report that such and such a distinguished man is critically ill, when, as a matter of fact the individual is already dead, but the fact cannot be publicly announced until certain ceremonies have taken place at court and the family concerned announce death. One reason for this is that there are lucky and unlucky days for dying. It is all a matter of etiquette and superstition but the papers generally observe the rule. The report has it that Baron Ito, Governor of Kanagawa-Ken, of which Yokohama is the capital, spent two days in Tokyo, when it was known that Mr. Walter would not live much longer, for the special purpose of hurrying formalities and securing the decoration for Mr. Walter before his demise, so that he should have the final satisfaction of knowing that his services to the country had been officially recognised. This very thoughtful and kindly act deserved to be recorded.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST MISSIONARIES IN KOREA.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE U. S. AMBASSADOR AND PRINCE ITO.

The following correspondence has been sent to the newspapers in Japan for publication by the U. S. Embassy in Tokyo:—

(Copy).

American Embassy, Tokyo.

February 26th, 1909.

My Dear Prince Ito:—

On the 16th instant Mr. Song, Korean Minister for Home Affairs, submitted to an interview for the *Asahi Shimbun* touching the present conditions in his country. The interview concluded as follows:—

"The most serious question now before us relates to the native Christians, numbering about 350,000, whose affiliations are of a questionable nature. They are united in the common object of opposing the present Administration and resort to underhand methods. I am going to adopt drastic steps and annihilate them as soon as they take up arms insurrection. Of course they are backed in a group of American missionaries. It is likely that this will become one of the most important questions in Korea."

I have noticed that His Excellency has made any correction in respect to the accuracy of the published statement, and since the matter has been published throughout the United States a large number of estimable people, apart from the missionaries residing in Korea, are deeply concerned.

From your well understood opinions and expressions in respect to the native Christians, as well as the missionaries, in Korea, I am confident that you don't share His Excellency's views, but as your attitude has not been given the publicity of the interview, I venture to call your attention to the matter, in the hope that your opinions may be given such expression as the situation suggest.

I beg to remain, my dear Prince,

Your Obedient Servant,

(Sgd.) THOMAS J. O'BRIEN.

His Highness Prince Ito.

[Translation.]

Tokyo, February 27th, 1909.

My Dear Mr. Ambassador:—

I am pleased to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's note dated the 26th instant relating to the interview of Mr. Song, Korean Minister for Home Affairs, which was published in the *Asahi Shimbun* of the 16th instant. Minister Song has not yet mastered the Japanese language, and is therefore unable to express himself satisfactorily in that language. The published interview ascribed to him contains not a few points which were misunderstood by Press reporters. Nothing, however, has so far been done with the interview, since it was published in a number of newspapers, and it is almost impossible to make any correction. If Minister Song made any such remarks regarding the American missionaries in Korea as he is represented by the *Asahi Shimbun* to have made, I am of opinion that such misrepresentation of the real facts would indicate the Minister's ignorance of the conditions existing in his own country.

During the Korean Emperor's recent trip to the northern and southern parts of Korea, I met a number of missionaries at Pingyang, where many of them reside, and had an opportunity to ascertain that they not only take no steps whatever in opposition to the administration of the Korean Government, but that they are in sympathy with the new régime inaugurated after the establishment of the Residency-General and are endeavouring to interpret to the Korean people the true purpose of that régime. I am personally acquainted with many American missionaries stationed in Seoul, with whose conduct and views I am fully familiar. The fact that they are in sympathy with the new régime in Korea which is under the guidance of the Residency-General, and that, in co-operation with the Residency-General, they are endeavouring to enlighten the Korean people, does not, I trust, require any special confirmation. Not only is the attitude of the American missionaries in Korea what I have just represented, but I have all along been recommending to the Korean Government a policy of not restricting the freedom of religious belief. I may also state that the Christians in Korea will continue to receive equal treatment with other subjects and to be dealt with only in case of violation of the laws of the country. Should the Korean Government undertake any policy differing from the foregoing principle, I, who am in a position to supervise that Government, will certainly not approve of it. I, however, presume that Your Excellency will appreciate the fact that a large number of the Korean people are unfavourably inclined toward Christianity, which is a new foreign religion. It may also be stated that among the many Korean Christians not a few are attempting to make use of that religion for inspiring the idea of independence. This fact, however, cannot be regarded as due to the instigation of the American missionaries. They, therefore, cannot be held responsible for such action, and I wish to make this explanation of the matter on behalf of the American missionaries in Korea. I hope that Your Excellency will publish this in such a way as may seem suitable.

I beg to remain, My dear Mr. Ambassador,
Your Obedient Servant,
(Sgd.) PRINCE HIROBUMI ITO.

TRAGEDY AT KOWLOON.

A tragedy which is likely to be attended with fatal results occurred at the Rajput Barracks, Kowloon, on Sunday night. A quarrel arose among a number of privates regarding certain stolen property, and in the fight knives were freely used. Sawai Singh, the wounded man, was stabbed in the throat. He is at present in the Station Hospital at Kowloon, and is not expected to recover. Mr. J. H. Kemp, the first magistrate, yesterday proceeded to the Peninsula to take his dying depositions. Two men have been arrested in connection with the affray, and will be charged with cutting and wounding. Should the wounded soldier die, however, the capital charge will be substituted.

THE TYPHOON OF 1908.

A SHIPPING CLAIM BY THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Before Mr. Justice Bargrave Deane, sitting with two of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House in the Admiralty Division of the High Court of London last month an action was brought by the Hamburg-American Line, owners of the steamship *Vandalia*, against the owners of the steamship *Cranley* and her freight, to recover the amount of the damage sustained by reason of a collision between the vessels in Kowloon Bay, Hongkong, shortly after midnight on June 28th, 1908.

According to the statement of claim, the *Vandalia*, a screw steamship of 4,230 gross tons register, loaded with cargo, was lying in Kowloon Bay in a good berth with both anchors out, and with steam up, heading in a north-east direction. The wind was about north-east, force about 11. the weather was rainy, with lightning, and the current was setting slightly west. A special watch was being kept, as owing to repeated signals from the various Government stations, and owing to the indication of the weather, ships in Kowloon Bay and the neighbourhood had been thoroughly well warned that a typhoon was approaching, and the wind had begun to blow as the night drew on. Her regulation anchor lights were duly exhibited. In these circumstances those on board the *Vandalia* observed the steamship *Cranley*, about ahead, driving down close upon them. The *Vandalia*'s engines were put ahead, and the helm was put hard-a-port in order if possible to keep clear of the *Cranley* as she drove down, but the *Cranley*, which had no steam up, still drove on without doing anything as far as could be seen, and after fouling the anchor chains of the *Vandalia* she struck the stem and port bow of the *Vandalia* with her starboard fore part, and afterwards struck the *Vandalia* along her port side, doing great damage.

According to the defence, the *Cranley*, a steel screw steamship of 4,644 gross tons register, manned by a crew of 42 hands, in consequence of signals being hoisted ashore for an approaching typhoon, had on the afternoon of the previous day for greater safety left the wharf at which she was lying under repair and had taken up a good berth in the anchorage ground whilst it was daylight, and was riding to both anchors lying head to wind. The weather was overcast and very dark, a typhoon prevailing with squalls of blinding rain and spray, and the wind was blowing with hurricane force from a north-easterly direction. The regulation electric anchor lights were burning brightly, and all hands were on deck from the time the storm commenced and keeping as good a look-out as was possible. In these circumstances those on board the *Cranley* observed, close to on their starboard side and a little abaft the fore rigging, a dark object, which proved to be the *Vandalia*, and directly afterwards the *Vandalia* which was apparently under way, came on, and with her stem struck the starboard side of the *Cranley* just abaft the fore rigging a heavy blow. The *Vandalia* then fell alongside the *Cranley*, and, working her engines, drew partly ahead, striking the *Cranley* several further blows, and remaining in the same position for some time ranging heavily against the starboard side of the *Cranley*, which sustained serious damage, and was caused to drag her anchors. The defendants said that nothing could be done on board the *Cranley* to avoid the collision, and that, so far as they were concerned, it was due to an inevitable accident, and they counter-claimed against the plaintiffs for the damage the *Cranley* had sustained, alleging, *inter alia*, that the *Vandalia*, notwithstanding the warning storm signals, neglected to proceed to an anchorage before the typhoon commenced, was improperly under way, or, alternatively, when she anchored, gave the *Cranley* a foul berth, and failed to carry proper lights.

Mr. Aspinall, K.C., Mr. Arthur Pritchard, and Mr. H. M. Robertson appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Laing, K.C., and Mr. D. Stephens for the defendants.

Mr. Justice Bargrave Deane in giving judgment, said that both the vessels had been lying at wharves at Hongkong, the *Vandalia* discharging, and the *Cranley* undergoing repairs, with no steam in her boilers. At 11 a.m. on July 27 signals were hoisted, visible to both ships, that a typhoon was expected, and it was manifestly the duty of both vessels, which could not lie where they were, to be prepared. The master of the *Cranley* engaged a tug to take her out into the bay, and she was taken to the same anchorage where she met a typhoon before. She was brought to an anchorage about 6 p.m., and the Court accepted the bearing as to her position as accurate. The *Vandalia* steamed out to her anchorage about 11 p.m., and she gave cross bearings as to her position, which he believed also. Taking those two points, he found that the *Cranley* was N.E. from the *Vandalia* at 11 p.m. and distant something over four cables. The suggestion had been made that the *Vandalia*'s story was untrue, and that it was too dark for her to take bearings when she came to anchor. He was sorry that the imputation had been made, for it was not true. He was satisfied with the *Vandalia*'s evidence that she did take bearings. The Elder Brethren advised him that it did not follow that the weather would be very thick until the typhoon was at its height, and he was satisfied that the *Vandalia* could and did see the lights she said she did. The *Cranley* had let go her starboard anchor with 75 fathoms of chain. She only let go one anchor at first, and it was suggested that she ought to have let go both; but the Elder Brethren were of opinion that it was wiser to wait as she did before letting go her second anchor. The *Vandalia* let go both anchors when she brought up at 11 p.m., and apparently she rode through the typhoon without dragging. During the night the gale increased and the weather got very thick. Both vessels swore they put up their anchor lights, at first oil, which later were changed for electric lights, and he was satisfied on that point. He attached no blame to the *Cranley* for not seeing the *Vandalia*'s lights before she did, her after light was observed, and those on the *Vandalia* saw the riding lights of the *Cranley*, but neither vessel saw the other till shortly before the collision. The *Vandalia* said she saw the *Cranley* ahead of her about ten minutes before the collision, which took place shortly after midnight, when the *Vandalia*'s stem came in contact with the starboard bow and side of the *Cranley*, and the two vessels hung together for an hour, and separated about 1.30 a.m. The *Cranley* said that the *Vandalia* steamed up and struck her, and the *Vandalia* said that the *Cranley* dragged. Certainly one of the vessels must have moved. The conclusion he had come to was that the *Cranley* had dragged and the *Vandalia* had not. His reason for that conclusion was that the Court accepted the evidence that the *Vandalia*'s bearings in the morning were the same as they were on the previous night. The *Cranley* admitted that her bearings were not the same in the morning; she had dragged in a S.E. direction, and therefore would drag down on the *Vandalia*. The *Cranley* was 3½ cables to the S. and W. of her original point of anchorage, and she could not have got into that position unless she had dragged. Her evidence was that her anchors did not drag (until the *Vandalia* came foul of her); but those on board must have been mistaken, and they might not notice that the anchors were dragging through the mud. He had no fault to find with her up to that point, and but for one fact he would have held that the dragging and the consequent collision was an inevitable accident; but Elder Brethren advised him that on a point of seamanship under Article 29 the *Cranley* was in fault. At 11 a.m. the master of the *Cranley* knew that a typhoon was expected, and he did nothing except to get a tug. He had no steam in his boilers, and he said it was impossible to get steam up in the time; it would take 24 hours. If that were so, he had not got time; but evidence was that at midnight, when typhoon was at its worst, he gave instructions to the engineers to get up steam, and they got it up by 10 a.m. when the *Cranley* went back under her own steam; so, in fact, steam was got up in ten hours. The Elder Brethren said that had they been there they would have got up steam at once. The facts showed that it could have been done by 9 p.m., and with the help of her engines the *Cranley* could then have ridden to her anchors as the *Vandalia* did. The *Cranley* did not exercise that seamanlike precaution which Article 29 required, and he held her alone to blame.

SETTLEMENT EXTENSION AT SHANGHAI.

WAI WU-PU'S REPLY TO BRITISH MINISTER.

The following is a copy of a letter sent from the Wai Wu-pu to H. B. M.'s Minister at Peking:—

"Sir,—We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter dated the 24th day of the 12th Moon, 34th year, of Kwang Hsu, which states that in the early part of the 6th Moon of the then current year the Consular Body in Shanghai addressed a communication to the Viceroy of the Liang Kiang Provinces asking that the Northern Boundary of the International Settlement be extended to the Shanghai-Nanking Railway on the following grounds:—1, that although the area of the proposed extension is under the Chinese Municipal Council yet there are very lax in police and sanitary matters; and 2, that when the Settlement was extended in the 25th year it was intended to include that piece of land in the extension, but the then Viceroy refused to agree to it because he feared that the Railway Station might thereby be placed within the limits of the Settlement and because the dispute arising out of the foreigners purchasing land in the Paoshan District was not settled. Now nearly all the land between the existing Settlement boundary and the Railway is owned by foreigners and it is not sought to include the Railway Station in the proposed extension. Your Excellency's letter goes on to say that nevertheless the Viceroy of the Liang-Kiang replied that the reason for the extension of 25th year was that the Settlement was never again to be extended; that Paoshan was not an open port and therefore it was not desirable that it should be included in the Settlement; and that the Chinese Municipal Council would gradually but certainly perfect its police and sanitary arrangements. And finally Your Excellency says that the matter is one of the utmost importance and cannot be allowed to rest there and that the administration of the Chinese Municipal Council is going from bad to worse and it, therefore, is necessary to take steps to protect and safeguard the large English interests in Shanghai and requests that the strip of land in question be placed under the control of the International Municipal Council.

"Our board has wired the High Commissioner of Commerce for the South to enquire into and report upon the matter and he has reported as follows:—The International Settlement is really extremely extensive. In the 25th year Liu Kun-yi, the then Viceroy decided to extend the Settlement by 2150 odd mow, nearly twice the sizes of the original British and American Settlements, and the reason why this very generous concession was made was that the Settlements, was never again to be extended. The piece of land sought to be included in the Settlement lies between the existing Settlement boundary and the Railway and is in the Paoshan District which is not by Treaty open to foreign trade."

"Now the leasing of land in the area in question by the foreigners is contrary to established usage; and Our board has requested the High Commissioner of Commerce for the South to instruct the Shanghai Taotai to urge the Consuls in Shanghai to order their respective nationals to move back to the Settlement in accordance with the treaties and has also communicated with Your Excellency on the subject. Therefore, how can that be made an excuse for extending the Settlement? The treaty expressly says that Shanghai is to be an open port; but Paoshan is outside it and it follows that it cannot be included in the Settlement. Under the foregoing circumstances, we cannot see our way to comply with your Excellency's request to place the land between the northern boundary of the Settlement and the Railway under the control of the International Municipal Council, as it is contrary to the Treaties. As to the police and sanitary matters, they are China's domestic affairs and will be gradually put right and perfected by the local authorities in the interests of safety and peace."

"Last year the High Commissioner of Commerce for the South reported that the

Municipal Council, without permission from the Chinese Authorities, filled up the Chunhong-pang Creek between Shanghai and Paoshan, and turned it into a road and removed the boundary stones and posts outside Wah Hing Fang in the Paoshan District and at the Sotuh of the Paoshan Road when it joins the Municipal Road. These acts on the part of the Municipal Council are deliberate trespasses, and we feel bound to request Your Excellency to give instructions to the Municipal Council not to fill up any more creeks in future and to re-erect the removed boundary stones and posts in their original positions forthwith. We beg Your Excellency to take note of what we have said and to act accordingly."

SUGAR REFINING IN THE FAR EAST.

Reviewing the conditions of the sugar refining industry in Hongkong and other places, and after recognizing the inevitable competition from Japan, *Chinese Public Opinion* ventures the opinion that, given a fair field and no favours, the English companies can hold their own against any competitor. This is undoubtedly true as regards the Eastern markets outside of Japan. In this country everything points to an early monopolization of the refined sugar business by the Japanese refineries. The trade returns indicate that Japan will continue to increase her imports of raw sugars, and correspondingly diminish the imports of refined grades until her local consumption is fully covered. How far this consumption is capable of extension depends on the education of the Japanese to a preference for the refined article, and the ability of the refiners to keep the price within the purchasing power of the poorer classes. With this big home demand to supply and cater to, under natural conditions, it would be a long time before Japan will figure as a competitor with Hongkong for the supply of China and other markets. Both Japan and Hongkong receive their supplies of raw sugars from the producing centers of Java and the Philippines, and are placed on equal footing in this respect. The difference in freights and labour favours Hongkong in determining the cost of refining and their ability to control the market. With the conventional tariff on refined sugars in Japan of about six-tenths of a cent per pound it gives a practical monopoly of the home market to the Japanese refiners, and even with a rebate on exports they cannot hope to overcome the advantages enjoyed by Hongkong, on supplying the China market unless they receive certain concessions in freights from subsidized lines that will make it possible to compete. If the present policy of Japan is an indication of what may happen in the future, this lowering of freights in favour of the Japanese product will be the determining factor on which the trade will swing. In 1902, Japan imported raw sugars to the extent of Yen 11,007,600 and in 1905 to Yen 14,046,778. These figures from the Japanese official reports, show that in the short space of five years the trade formerly enjoyed by the Hongkong refiners with Japan has been practically wiped out, and is a striking object lesson of what the world must expect in other lines of industry. Up to the present sugar does not figure in the exports from Japan, and by their refiners have covered the home market and are ready to reach out for the China field, another formidable factor will have appeared in the field. The passage of the Philippine Tariff Bill will eventually lead to the establishment of one or two large refineries in the Islands, or to the erection of large modern central factories where it will be comparatively easy to manufacture a sugar white enough for the Eastern Market with little or no extra cost. Japan has a supply of about 50,000 tons from Formosa, and is making an effort to develop this industry by government subsidies. In the last four years, including the estimates for the present year, the Government will have expended Yen 644,000 in the encouragement of the sugar industry in Formosa. This field will, however, never assume any great importance as a producing centre, except under the stimulus of heavy government bounties or a high protective tariff, as the sugar content of the cane is not high enough to make the venture profitable.

LOCAL SPORT.

HONGKONG FOOTBALL CHALLENGE SHIELD.

WON BY H.M.S. "BEDFORD": PRESENTED BY H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

In the presence of His Excellency the Governor, Admiral of the Fleet Sir James Erskine (retired), Admiral Lambton, General Broadwood and fully 3,000 spectators, the finalists in the Shield Competition, the Buffs and the Bedford, met on the ground of the Hongkong Football Club on Mar. 13th and after the best game that has been witnessed, or will be witnessed this season, the men of the cruiser carried off the historic shield and the gold medals. Although the Buffs were defeated they were by no means disgraced. They played a manly game, and played with exceedingly hard luck, the goal which made the Bedford winners being scored from a penalty kick, and through a regrettable, but unavoidable, mistake. The Buffs were defending their goal when a whistle blew, and one of the defenders, thinking it was the referee's whistle, picked up the ball. The referee had no alternative but to grant a penalty kick, which was taken by Shirt, the centre forward of the Bedford, and he recorded the winning goal amidst deafening applause.

Final: H.M.S. Bedford, 4; Buffs, 3.

The call of time was followed by a wild rush across the ground to the Club matshed, where His Excellency the Governor was to present the prizes. The scene on the ground before the stand was one of delirious delight, the bluejackets, who were present in force, and apparently intoxicated with joy, being out of all control. Civilian, naval and military police combined in endeavouring to restore order, but the sailors could not be restrained until they had nearly suffocated the winners with their caresses. At length the heroes of the hour were allowed to line up in a semi-circle before His Excellency the Governor and party, and Rickard, the captain of the winning team, stepped forward to receive the gold medal which accompanies the Shield. As His Excellency handed over the trophy the victorious captain was greeted with roars of applause, and this was maintained as each member of the team received a medal and congratulations from the Governor. Then the coveted Shield was handed over amidst greater cheering than ever. When this had subsided three cheers were called for the winning team, which were heartily given, and a "tiger" added.

Then there was a call for the Buffs, and as Dore sprang down from the matshed shortly afterwards the cheering was renewed. It was some time before the others arrived, and somebody said they were not coming. But another great shout heralded their approach, and they were hustled and lifted into the open space before the Governor. Cheering was renewed as Bartlett, the captain, received the Cup presented for the runners up, from His Excellency, and there was more cheering as each man was presented with a silver medal. The skipper of the winning team then called for three cheers for the Buffs, the call being heartily complied with and a tiger added. The compliment was returned on the call of Bartlett and most of the spectators departed somewhat hoarse, but thoroughly satisfied with the spirit shown by both teams, and with the excellent match which had been added to the annals of Hongkong football.

KOWLOON BOWLING GREEN CLUB.

The annual report and statement of accounts will be presented to the members of this Club at the annual meeting to be held on Monday, 29th March. The report states that the club is in a prosperous condition, although, owing to extraordinary expenditure, typhoon damage, extension of ground, etc., the balance sheet does not show the profit anticipated. The membership now stands at 99, an increase of five over last year.

The results of the matches played during the season are given. The Club played five bowling matches, two against the Civil Service one of which they won and the other lost, two against the Police, both of which they won, and one against the Kowloon C. C. which they won. They also played one tennis match against the Kowloon C. C. which they lost.

COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.—

SUGAR.

Kobe, 2nd March.—Cane.—Raw.—The market is quiet. Osaka Refined.—The usual auction took place on the 23rd February, 3,200 bags were sold at an advance of from 10 to 20 sen, and 500 bags of Kobe Sugar were offered and withdrawn, while 500 bags of Yokohama manufacture were disposed of at prices showing an advance of 35 to 40 sen. Rice.—Market weaker.

RICE.

HONGKONG, 19th March.—The prices are further declining market being weak and Quotations now, are:—

Saigon, Ordinary.....	\$4.80	to	\$5.90
" Round, Good quality	\$4.90	to	5.00
" Long.....	\$5.00	to	5.10
Siam, Field mill cleaned, No. 2.....	\$5.05	to	5.10
" Garden, " No. 1.....	\$5.00	to	5.05
" White.....	\$4.95	to	5.00
" Fine Cargo.....	\$5.05	to	5.10

COAL.

HONGKONG, March, 18th.—The arrivals of coal since the 4th inst amounted to 27,300 tons of Japanese, 1,800 Hongay and 2,000 Cavite for the American fleet. The coal expected is 62,400 tons Japanese, 11,900 tons Australian, 6,800 tons Hongay, 7,000 tons Borneo and 5,000 Wales. Quotations according to Messrs. Hughes and Hough's circular are as follows:—

Cardiff....	\$23.50 ex-godown, nominal.
Australian.....	\$12.50 ex-godown, nominal.
Yubari Lump....	\$12.00 Nominal.
Miiki Lump....	\$10.50 to \$11.00 ex-ship, nominal.
Moji Lump.....	\$7.75 to \$9.50 ex-ship, steady.
Moji Unscreened.....	\$6.00 to \$8.00 ex-ship, steady.
Akaike Lump....	\$8.75 to \$9.00 ex-ship, steady.
Labuan Lump....	\$9.00 ex-ship sellers.

JAPANESE MARKETS.

IMPORTS.

KOBE, 2nd March.—Cotton.—American.—Quotations have fluctuated but slightly during the past fortnight, "forward" Middling at the close being reported at Yen 31.00. No business of importance has transpired. "Spot" is quiet, Middling quoted at Yen. 30.00. Indian.—Rates have remained steady. Transactions in both "forward" and "spot" are quiet, doubtless due to the arrival of contracted cargoes. Closing quotations are: Broach Yen 26.50; Khamguau Yen 22.75, Akola Yen 22.50, Bengal Yen 22.00. Chinese.—There is no change to report since last advices. Best quality is quoted at Yen 25.75, and Common at Yen 22.75. Shirts.—Market very dull, which state of affairs is accentuated by the report of the embarkation of a dealer who has large outstandings. Cotton Goods and Fancies.—There has been much less doing in the interval, buying for Autumn arrival having practically ceased. Worsted and Woolens.—Nothing doing. Market all round shows a severe depression which is principally due to the absence of demand from the building trade and from shipyards; it is accentuated by the fact that Wire Nails and Galvanized Sheets have been imported recently far in excess of actual requirements, these arrivals being, moreover, partly in weak hands. Spot quotations have, therefore, declined to very low figures.

EXPORTS.

Copper.—Market stagnant in consequence of a further drop of London values. Fish Oil.—Stocks almost cleared. Rice.—There has been a further decline since our last advices. Cotton Yarn—Market firmer with a better feeling. Prices have again advanced owing to the scarcity of this and next month's supplies. Vegetable Wax.—Market weaker, but prices asked by manufacturers offer no inducement to exporters. Matting.—Prices and demand all round very poor and work on looms is gradually decreasing. Material (Straw) is, however, steady and speculators are buying up large quantities in anticipation of a rise. Straw Braid.—The Market has shown signs of renewed activity during the past fortnight and enquiries for forward shipment are already reaching this side from London and the Continent. This should have the effect of hardening prices. Chip Braid.—The situation here remains practically unchanged. There is, however, an indication of the revival of "Fancies" on the home Markets.

OPPIUM.

HONGKONG, Mar. 18th.—Since the 4th ulto, the movements in the various Opium markets have been as follows:—

	Malwa.	Patna.	Benares.	Persian
Stocks on the 4th Mar., 1909—	3318	3,888	825	1,024
Mar. 8th Imports per A. Appear —	300	110	—	—
" 18th " " Lightning —	275	50	—	—
" 18th " " Delhi —	333	175	50	54
	4,150	3,838	1,025	1,078
Less Exports to Shanghai	—	84	95	—
Less Exports to East and West Coast Ports including Local Consumption for the fortnight..	155	635	253	78
Estimated Stocks this day ..	3,995	2,399	677	1,000

Bengal.—Deliveries have been very good and there has been more activity in the market. Closing quotations are Patna \$997, and Benares \$1,000.

Malwa.—There has been a fair demand at \$1,070/10. for new drug and \$1,100/1,152. for various grades of old.

Persian.—We quote superior quality at \$1,020.

YARN.

HONGKONG—Mr. P. Eduljee, in his Report dated 19th March, states:—We have had another quiet fortnight in the yarn market; the firmness of holders again restricting business to actual and urgent requirements. The excitement in our large neighbouring market of Shanghai, has greatly influenced holders and goods have been practically withdrawn from the market by asking an advance of \$2 to \$3 per bale on present quotations. The settlements reported below are consequently small and mostly confined to medium grade of favourite desirable spinnings for which further appreciation of \$1 to \$3 has been established. Reports from the country are not encouraging and dealers decline to increase their holdings or interest without an outlet for their purchases. At the close the market is more quiet, but as stocks are small and importers firm we expect to see present position maintained. Bombay continues strong. Sales of the fortnight aggregate 3,728 bales, arrivals amount to 11,777 bales, unsold stock estimated at about 9,000, and sold but uncleared yarn in second hands about 20,000 bales. Local Manufacture:—Nothing doing. Japanese Yarn:—Neglected throughout. Raw Cotton:—The high price now ruling in India have entirely checked shipments of Bengal staple and as the old stock of 300 bales mentioned in last report has been shipped off to Japan our market is completely bare of stock. In China kinds one or two parcels of Thoongchow Cotton aggregating 125 bales have found buyers at \$30 leaving a stock of about 200 bales on the market. Quotations are Indian \$23 to \$27½ and China \$25 to \$30. Exchange on India after very slight fluctuations closes steady at Rs. 130½ for T/T, and Rs. 130½ for Post. On Shanghai 74½ and on Japan 84½. The undenoted business in imported and local spinnings is reported from Shanghai during the fortnight ended the 10th instant, viz:

—Indian:—A brisk demand has continued throughout the interval, sales amounting to over 7,500 bales with a further advance of one to three Taels in prices. Estimated stock landing and in godown about 24,000 bales. Japanese.—Market active and prices advancing, sales about 5,500 bales on the basis of Tls. 98 to 190 for No. 16s and Tls. 106½ to 115 for No. 20s, close strong. Local:—In continued enquiry, total sales about 4,000 bales on the basis of Tls. 89 to 89½ for No. 10s, Tls. 92 to 94 for No. 14 and Tls. 95 to 100 for No. 16s.

PIECE GOODS.

Messrs. Noel, Murray & Co. in their Piece Goods Report, dated Shanghai 12th March, 1909, state:—Throughout the interval clearances of steamers for Tientsin have been of almost daily occurrence, none carrying excessively large cargoes, but in the aggregate quite a considerable quantity must have gone forward. The dealers are keeping any news there may be of the market very much to themselves, but there are not wanting signs that there must be some demand, and a good deal of reselling is going on *sub rosa* amongst themselves, more especially in American Sheetings. It will be very interesting to see in the course of the next week or ten days what quantity has actually gone up, as it is practically impossible to make a reliable estimate. It is certain Yarn forms a very large

proportion. It was reported that a steamer had cleared for Newchwang already and had taken some 1,500 packages of goods and Yarn, but if so it could not have been direct, as the first steamers are not yet on the berth and will not leave before the 16th inst. It is satisfactory to learn from a good authority that fully 51,000 packages are going forward, which will be welcome news to many. It is difficult to find out what the current rate of Exchange is on this, but it seems to be in the neighbourhood of 7% discount. Clearances for all our dependencies are keeping up fairly satisfactorily, though somewhat interrupted by the bad weather yesterday and to-day. A departure for Corea has assisted somewhat, and the telegraphic report that the seaports of the Primorval were to be closed as Free ports from the 13th or 14th inst., has caused rather a rush to ship goods per s.s. *Sysholt* clearing for Vladivostock to-day. It was thought at one time that the cargo of this steamer would not be admitted under the old conditions and some of the engagements were cancelled, but telegraphic assurance has come from St. Petersburg that what had already been shipped would be exempt from duty. The Tariff to be imposed is very heavy and will effectually stop shipments from here. We hear, incidentally, that Russian cloth is already being introduced into Manchuria via the Siberian Railway. The Russian Tariff on Piece Goods as follows:—

Plain and White Cottons — Rbds. Copks.

Per 1 Russ. pound contg. not more than 8 sq. Arshines 0.57½
--	-----------

Rbds. Copks.

Per 1 Russ. pound contg. from 8 to 12 sq. Arshines 0.98
---	----------

Over 12 sq. do 1.35
-------------------	----------

Dyed Cottons:—

Per Russ. pound, Contg, not

more than 8 sq. Arshines 0.90
------------------------------	----------

from 8 to 12 .. do 1.35
-----------------------	----------

over 12 .. do 2.60
------------------	----------

Note—40 Russ. pounds = 36 Eng. pounds (1 Eng. pound = 1.1076 Russ. pounds 1 Eng. yard = 1.2857 Russ. Arshines).

Most Importers make the market exceedingly quiet still with scarcely any fresh business doing. Here and there sales of special makes bearing old chops have been replaced but for the most part dealers in Manchester goods are nervous at the heavy shipments on the way, considering the large supply still here. The market in Manchester is not at all regular, the makers of the best staple cloths being quite firm, whereas others seem open to offers, enabling sales here to be replaced, when there is any inducement. Heavy quantities continue to be shipped, showing that the orders sent from here at the close of last year amounted in the aggregate to much more than was generally supposed. The Liverpool Cotton market is keeping firm for Mid-American, the latest spot quotation being 5.14d., and 5.06d. June/July, while Egyptian has fallen a sixteenth to 8½d. There are not many advices of the position of the New York market, which seems to be on the easy side. Business has been done for this in Willesden 3 yard Sheetings at 10s. 4d., and one or two other small lines. The Cotton market has remained very steady, yesterday the quotation for March coming 9.52 cents and to-day cents 9.43 for July option. The excitement in the Yarn market continues and prices have advanced away beyond the previous records. The feeling is it cannot last, though certainly the off-take so far is no greater than last year. Native Cotton is firm at a slight advance. It is beginning to be realised that the supply will be shorter than was expected. The market continues to be dominated by the Auctions, the results of which cannot be said to be very satisfactory. Privately we hear of very little being done, but recent purchases are meeting with ready clearance, in some cases even from the steamer's side. The dealers are putting on very long faces and trying to talk the market down, but holders are not disposed to lower their prices in view of the very unfavourable Exchange. Prices at the Auctions for Cotton Goods have been decidedly irregular, heavy Greys showing the best results. There is no strength in Turkey Reds under the pressure of heavy forced sales and the low prices to which they were driven last year does not seem to have stimulated the consumption. Fast Black Cotton Italians are suffering in the same way, every one wanting to liquidate their stocks. Black Venetians are keeping fairly steady, and other makes are finding buyers at a price, but a great many of the new cloths introduced to this market in recent years must be voted rank failures. There has been a steadier feeling for all classes of Woollens at the Auctions.

March 20, 1909.

Messrs. Ilbert & Co.'s Weekly Report, dated Shanghai, March 10th, 1909 state:—The market generally is very quiet this week, and buyers are more disposed to hold off; when any pressure to sell is apparent they make very low offers not with the expectation that they will be accepted, but in the hope that by continually repeating lower quotations they may be able to establish a lower basis. In this policy they have failed absolutely in the case of Yarn, as supplies are for the time being on a smaller scale than demand, but unfortunately, in the case of many classes of piece-goods, importers seem determined to keep stocks up to a high level which means that weak sellers appear from time to time, and they give a tone to the market. In Yarn a very large business has been done, some of speculative, but a great deal on a sound basis. Prices are firm and deliveries are going on steadily. Indian, Japanese and local spinning have all participated in the demand. It would seem that Yarn is now dear in comparison with goods, but apparently it suits Chinese to make native cloth, rather than supply their wants by the imported article. It is reported that railways in the North have stimulated export trade in produce of low value from districts which formerly were unable to compete owing to the high cost of transport. As an instance of this, the export of beans and peas is estimated to reach fully 200,000 tons by the end of May; no doubt the excellent harvest in Manchuria is to some extent responsible for the great increase over former years, but increased facilities of transport have had no small influence in developing this trade.

HONGKONG PRICES CURRENT.

HONGKONG, 19th March, 1909.

COTTON PIECE GOODS—

Grey Shirtings—6 lbs.	piece	\$1.80	—
7 lbs.	"	2.40	—
8.4 lbs.	"	—	—
10 lbs.	"	4.10 to 5.30	—
White Shirtings—54/56 reed	"	2.55 to 3.55	—
58/60 "	"	3.65 to 5.95	—
64/66 "	"	6.10 to 7.15	—
Fine	"	8.05 to 9.15	—
Book-folds	"	3.15 to 6.15	—
Victoria Lawns—12 yards	"	0.65 to 1.80	—
T-Cloths—6 lbs. (32 in.) Ord'y	"	1.05 to 2.20	—
7 lbs.	"	2.25 to 3.35	—
6 lbs. "Mexicans,"	"	—	—
7 lbs. "	"	2.70 to 3.80	—
8 to 8.4 oz. (36 in.) "	"	3.20 to 4.20	—
Drills, English—10 yds., 13 lbs. to 14 lbs.)	"	4.30 to 5.30	—

FANCY COTTONS—

Turkey Red Shirtings—1½ to 6 lbs. piece	1.72 to 5.10
Brocades—Dyed	yard 0.10 to 0.15
Chinese—Assorted	" 0.07½ to 0.35
Velvets—Black, 22 in.,	" 0.25 to 0.55
Velveteens—18 in.,	" 0.23 to 0.28
Handkerchiefs—Imitation	{ 0.50 to 4.00
Silk per dozen	—

WOOLLENS—

Spanish Stripes—Sundry chocks	yard 0.70 to 2.00
German,	2.00 —
Habit, Medium & Broad Cloths,	1.25 to 3.00
Long Ells—Scarlet, 7-9 lbs. piece	7.80 to 9.40
Assorted	7.90 to 9.40
Camlets—Assorted	— —

WHEATEN FLOUR—

Lastings—30 yds. 31 inches)	14.00 to 21.00
Assorted	— —
Orleans—Plain	9.00 to 12.00

Blankets—8 to 12 lbs.	0.60 to 1.50
-----------------------	--------------

RAW COTTON—

Bombay	picul \$23.00 to \$27.00
Bengal (New), Rangoon and Dacca	23.00 to 27.50
Shanghai and Japanese	24.00 to 28.00
Tungchow and Ningpo	24.00 to 28.00

EXPORTS:—

CAMPHOR.

HONGKONG 19th March.—The prices are the same as last reported.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

Per M. M. steamer *Tourane*, sailed on 16th March, 1909. For Valencia.—10 bales raw silk. For St. Chamond.—35 bales raw silk. For Lyon.—447 bales raw silk. For Marseilles.—315 bales raw silk, 68 pkgs human hair, 10 cases essential oil, 20 cases effects, 11 cases Feathers, 8 cases silk, 133 cases porcelains, 104 bales waste silk, 5 cases hats. For London.—1 case hats, 40 bales waste silk, 23 cases provisions. For Tamatave 10 cases provisions.

Messrs Arnhold, Karberg & Co.'s Fortnightly Produce Circular, Dated Shanghai, 11th March, 1909. State:—Gallnutt.—After the very large business transacted, offers are not plentiful and little is being done. Cowhides.—Large lots are arriving at Shanghai from the Riverports and a good business is being done at somewhat reduced prices. Feathers.—Market quiet. Cotton.—Continues strong and advancing. Prices are too high for shipment to Europe. Tallow.—Market unaninated. Wood Oil.—Home markets show little interest. Sesamumseed.—The inquiry has abated considerably and sellers are busy filling their large open contracts without trying to force further business. Strawbraid.—Market still very quiet; only a few settlements have taken place since our last report; Loyeh White seems to be accumulating, price of which is relaxing. Wool.—Sheeps.—The American buyers are holding off. This staple has advanced too rapidly the past few months and the margin of profit is becoming too small. Antimony.—Prices very firm. Supplies small.

HONGKONG SHARE QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 19th Mar. 1909.—There has been some falling off in the firmness of rates reported in our last few issues and with some few exceptions, stocks generally have declined or remained stationary. The exceptions are Banks, Unions, China Fires, Hongkong Fires and a few of the smaller stocks. On the whole however the business of the week has been satisfactory and a fair demand for investment and semi-social purposes has existed and the market closes steady to strong. Exchange on London closes at 1/8½ T. T. and on Shanghai at 74½.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai with a continued demand rose further at the beginning of the week and sales were effected at 93½, 935, 937½ and a small reported sale at 940, at time of closing the market is easier at 935 with a few buyers of small odd lots, and probable sellers of larger or ordinary lots at that rate. The London rate has improved to £86. Nationals remain unchanged and without business.

MARINE INSURANCE.—Unions continue in demand and after further small sales at 830 are still in request, and it is probable that a higher rate would be paid. Yangtsze have declined to 195. Cantons have found buyers at 187½ closing steady at that. North Chinas and China Traders call for no remarks.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkongs have advanced considerably and with an unsatisfied demand at 308 the rate rapidly rose without sales to 315, at which last a few shares have changed hands, the market closing with further buyers at the higher rate and with no shares on offer. Chinas have also improved considerably and with strong buyers at 106, and later at 107 and with no shares obtainable the rate went up to 109 at which a fair number changed hands and at which the market closes steady.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macaos are still in request at 29½ and a few shares have changed hands at that rate, the market closing with further buyers, China-Manilas have changed hands at the reduced rate of 10 and more shares are available. Indos have found further buyers at 40 and 20 and more are wanted at the close. Shells remain unchanged and without business.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars after sales in the early part of the week at 150 and 147½ for cash and at 147 for April delivery, close quieter with sellers at 140 ex the dividend of \$5 payable to-morrow. Luzons remain on offer at 17.

MINING.—Raubs continue quite neglected at 8½ nominal. Charbonnages have been placed at 600 ex div.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong & Whampoa Docks have ruled weak after small sales at 85, close with sellers at that rate. Kowloon Wharfs after a fair business at 53 and 54 close easier with sellers at 52½. Shanghai Docks are quoted in the North at Tls. 88 sellers and Hongkew Wharfs at Tls. 175.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands have found buyers at \$99 and \$100 and close with buyers at the former rate, while a few shares are obtainable at 10½. We have nothing further to report under this heading.

COTTON MILLS.—All the Northern Mills have advanced, Ewos to Tls 118, Internationals to Tls 92 Laou Kung Mows to Tls 102 and Soy Chees to Tls 350. Hongkongs close with sellers at \$9.

MISCELLANEOUS.—China Borneos, on the announcement of a dividend of \$1.20 have improved to \$12½ at which several lots have changed hands, the market closing with some shares on offer at that rate. Ices have fallen to \$195 with sellers. Watsons are enquired for at \$9, but none seem to be available. Cements have ruled very quiet with sellers at 9.60 and no sales to report. We have nothing further to report under this heading.

Quotations are as follows:—

STOCKS	PAID UP	QUOTATIONS
Alhambra, Ld.	\$50	Nominal
Banks—		
Hongkong & S'hai...	all	\$935, buyers £86
National B. of China	£6	\$51, buyers
Bell's Asbestos E. A....	12/6	\$10, buyers
China-Borneo Co.....	\$12	\$12½, sellers
China Light & P. Co....	{ \$10 \$1	\$5
China Provident	\$10	\$9.30, sales & buy.
Cotton Mills—		
Ewo Cotton S. & W.	Tls. 5	Tls. 118, buyers
Hongkong C. S. Co.	\$10	\$9 sellers
International	Tls. 75	Tls. 92
Laou Kung Mow ...	Tls. 100	Tls. 102
Soychee	Tls. 500	Tls. 350
Dairy Farm Co.....	\$6	\$14, buyers
Docks & Wharves—		
H. & K. Wharf & G.	all	\$52½, sellers
H. & W. Dock	all	\$85, sellers
New Amoy Dock ...	\$5½	£9½, buyers
Shanghai Dock and Eng. Co., Ld.....	Tls. 100	Tls. 89
S'hai & H. Wharf...	Tls. 100	Tls. 175
Fenwick & Co., Geo...	\$25	\$12, sellers
G. Island Cement Co	10	\$9.60, sellers
Hongkong & C. Gas...	all	\$210, buyers
Hongkong Electric....	\$10	\$18½, buyers
Hongkong Hotel Co...	all	\$86, sellers
Hongkong Ice Co.....	all	\$195, sellers
H. K. Milling Co., Ld...	\$100	Nominal
H'kong Rope M. Co....	all	\$24, sales
Insurances—		
Canton	\$50	\$187½, sales
China Fire.....	20	\$109, buyers
China Traders	\$25	\$87½, buyers
Hongkong Fire.....	50	\$315, buyers
North China	£5	Tls. 97½, buyers
Union	\$100	\$835, buyers
Yangtsze	\$60	\$195, buyers
Land and Buildings—		
H'kong Land Invest.	100	\$99, buyers
Humphrey's Estate	all	\$8.65, buyers
Kowloon Land & B.	\$30	\$30
Shanghai Land.....	Tls. 50	Tls. 115
WestPoint Building	\$50	\$44, sellers
Mining—		
S. F. des C. du T'kin Raubs	all	\$800, x.d., sales
Raubs	18/10	\$8½, sellers
Peak Tramways Co., Ld	all	\$2
Philippine Co., Ld.....	\$10	\$8, sellers
Refineries—		
China Sugar	all	\$140, x.d., sellers
Luzon Sugar	all	\$17, sellers
Robinson Piano Co...	\$50	\$59, sellers
Steamship Companies		
Chinn and Manila...	\$25	10, sellers
Douglas Steamship	all	\$34, buyers
H., Canton & M.	\$15	\$29½, sales & buy.
Indo-China S. N. Co.	all	\$40, buyers
Shell Transport Co.	£1	54½, buyers
Star Ferry	\$10	\$23½
South China M. Post...	\$5	\$15, sellers
Steam Laundry Co....	\$25	\$24, sellers
Stores & Dispensaries—		
Campbell, M & Co...	all	\$9, buyers
Wm. Powell, Ld....	>7	\$2½, buyers
Watkins, Ld.....	\$10	\$2½
Watson & Co., A. S.	\$10	\$9, buyers
Weissmann, Ld.....	\$100	\$140
United Asbestos	\$4	\$12½
United Waterboat Co....	\$10	\$230
Union Waterboat Co....	\$10	\$10, buyers</td

SHANGHAI SHARE QUOTATIONS.

13th March, 1909.

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATION.
Banks:—		
Hongkong & S'hai...	\$125	\$9.0, sellers
National of China...	26	\$50
Russo-Chinese ...	R187 $\frac{1}{2}$	Tls. 175
T125		
Insurance:—		
Union Society C'ton	\$100	\$825, buyers
North-China	£5	Tls. 97 $\frac{1}{2}$, buyers
Yangtsze Assocn...	\$60	\$200, nominal
Canton	\$50	\$195, sales
Hongkong Fire.....	\$50	\$337 $\frac{1}{2}$, sales
China Fire.....	\$20	
Shipping:—		
Indo - China { pref.		Tls. 48, sellers
{ def.		
Shell Trans. { ord.	£1	£28.0
& Trading { pref.	10	£910.0
S'hai Tug & J. ord.	T50	Tls. 46, buyers
Lighter ... { pref.		Tls. 52, buyers
Taku Tug & Lighter	T50	Tls. 48
Kochien Transporta-		
tion & Tow Boat	T50	Tls. 50
Docks & Wharves:—		
S'hai Dock & Eng...	T100	Tls. 84, buyers
H. & W. Dock	50	\$91, sellers
S. & H'kew Wharf...	T100	Tls. 173, buyers
H. K'loon W. & G...	50	\$45, sellers
Yangtsze	T100	Tls. 217 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sugar Companies:—		
Perak Cultivation...	T50	Tls. 110, sellers
China Refining.....	\$100	\$112 $\frac{1}{2}$, buyers
Mining:—		
Raub Australian ...	£1	£8, buyers
Chinese Eng. & Min.	18/10	Tls. 18 $\frac{1}{2}$, buyers
Lands:—		
S'hai Investment ..	T50	Tls. 115, sellers
H'kong Investment	\$100	\$93
Humphreys' Estate	810	\$10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Weihaiwei.....	T25	Tls. 8, buyers
China.....	T50	Tls. 50, sellers
Anglo-French	T100	Tls. 104, sellers
Cotton:—		
Ewo.....	T50	Tls. 105
International	T75	Tls. 83 $\frac{1}{2}$, buyers
Laou Kung Mow	T100	Tls. 88, sellers
Soy Chee	T500	Tls. 310, sales
Industrial:—		
Shanghai Gas	T50	Tls. 121, buyers
Major Brothers.....	T50	Tls. 50
Shanghai Ice.....	T25	Tls. 14
China Flour Mill ...	T50	Tls. 36, sales
S'hai Pulp & Paper	T100	Tls. 30
Green Is. Cement....	\$10	\$10, sellers
Maatschappij, &c.,		
in Langkat.....	Gs.100	Tls. 825, sales
Shanghai - Sumatra		
Tobacco	T20	Tls. 116, sales
S'hai Waterworks...	£20	T. 435, sales
Anglo-Ger. Brewery	100	\$80, sellers
A. Butler Cement,		
Tile Works	50	Tls. 20
Kalumpong Rubber	50	Tls. 87, sales
S. E'ber Estates ...	T100	Tls. 100, sellers
Eastern Fibre	\$10	
Shanghai Electric		
Construction	£10	£9.0.0. sellers
Miscellaneous:—		
Hall & Holtz.....	\$20	\$23, sellers
A. Llewellyn	£60	£52, buyers
A. S. Watson & Co.	\$10	\$42
Central Ordinary ...	\$15	\$18
Central Founders...	\$15	\$108, buyers
S. Moutrie & Co.	\$50	\$46, sales
Weeks & Co.	\$20	\$24, buyers
Astor House Hotel	\$25	\$16 $\frac{1}{2}$, sales
Hotel des Colonies	T12.50	Tls. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$, buyers
Lane, Crawford & Co.	100	\$152 $\frac{1}{2}$, buyers
Dunning & Co.	50	\$50, sales
S'hai Horse Bazar...	T50	Tls. 50, sales
S'hai Mercury	T50	Tls. 50
S'hai Mutual Tele.	T50	Tls. 61, buyers
China Im. & Ex.		
Lumber	T100	Tls. 83, sellers
Shanghai Electric &		
Asbestos	£25	£22, sellers
Dallas Horse Re-	T50	Tls. 25
pository	T50	Tls. 50
Printing Co.		

Messrs J. P. Bisset & Co. in their Share Report for the week ending March 10th, state:—A moderate business have been done during the week and the chief feature being a great improvement in all Rubber and Cotton shares. Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks. Were dealt in at \$935, ex. 73, and further shares are wanted at this rate. Marine and fire Insurances.—Yangtsze Insurance Co. No business is reported, but shares are wanted at \$212 $\frac{1}{2}$. Shipping.—No business reported. Indo-Chinas are wanted at Tls. 45. Shanghai Tugs Ordinary shares at Tls. 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ and Preference shares at Tls. 52. Kochien Tugs have been done at Tls. 42 $\frac{1}{2}$, and shares are obtainable at Tls. 45. Sugars.—Perak Sugars have improved to Tls. 125 and the market is steady at this rate. Mining.—Chinese Engineering and Mining Co. Bearer shares. Business has been done at Tls. 18.1/4, and further shares are wanted at this rate. Docks and Wharves.—Shanghai and Hongkew Wharves. A large business has been reported in these stocks. The quotations being Tls. 177 for cash, Tls. 177 March and Tls. 183 $\frac{1}{2}$, Tls. 184 $\frac{1}{2}$, Tls. 185, Tls. 183 and Tls. 181 June. Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co. Ltd. The improvement in the price of this stock have been maintained, business being reported at Tls. 91 and Tls. 90 cash, Tls. 96, Tls. 94, Tls. 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ and Tls. 93 June. Lands.—Shanghai Land Investment Co. These shares have again been placed at Tls. 115 ex div. Anglo-French Lands. Shares can be placed at Tls. 101. Industrial.—Cotton Mills. International Cotton have been quoted at Tls. 93 cash, Tls. 90, Tls. 87, Tls. 89, Tls. 90 March, Tls. 93, Tls. 95 and Tls. 97 June. Ewos at Tls. 105 $\frac{1}{2}$, Tls. 106 cash, Tls. 116, Tls. 117 $\frac{1}{2}$ and Tls. 116 March, Tls. 113, Tls. 115, Tls. 122, Tls. 120, Tls. 122, Tls. 123 and Tls. 120 $\frac{1}{2}$ June. Laou Kung Mows at Tls. 101 cash Tls. 94, Tls. 95, Tls. 96, Tls. 98, Tls. 100, Tls. 101, Tls. 102, Tls. 107 and 104 March. Tls. 97, Tls. 104 and Tls. 105 June. Tebong Rubber and Tapioca Estate. Business is reported in this stock at Tls. 7 and Tls. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$. Senawang Rubbers. Early in the week shares changed hands at Tls. 100 and there are now buyers at Tls. 110. Shanghai Pulp and Paper shares were dealt in at Tls. 30. Butler Cement shares at Tls. 20, and China Flours Tls. 36. Shanghai Sunmatras. No business reported, the market closes at Tls. 110 cash, Tls. 111 March, and Tls. 112 $\frac{1}{2}$ June. Maatschappij &c. in Langkats. The following business is reported:—Tls. 805, Tls. 810 and Tls. 815 March. Tls. 835, Tls. 840, Tls. 850, Tls. 845, Tls. 840, Tls. 830, Tls. 827 $\frac{1}{2}$ June. The market closes with buyers at Tls. 830 for June and Tls. 810 for March. Miscellaneous.—Weeks and Co. are in demand at £25. Hall and Holtz at \$23 $\frac{1}{2}$ and Astor House shares at \$17. Telephones have been reported at Tls. 62, and further shares are wanted at this rate. Loans and Debentures.—No business.

TONNAGE.

HONGKONG, 19th March.—The volume of business transacted during the period under review is larger than that of the preceding fortnight. From Saigon to Hongkong, 8 cents, has been accepted by a prompt steamer; to Philippines, two fixtures at 21/24 cents according to quantity; to Java, 4 charters closed at 22/23 cents per picul; to Singapore, nothing doing. The port of Newchwang is not yet open, and 4 steamers are waiting at Chefoo. Coal freights are firm. From South Japan Coal port to Hongkong, \$1.60 per ton offering; to Canton, \$2.20; Singapore, \$8.00. From Hongay to Hongkong, \$1.50 last, Canton, \$1.80; Swatow, \$1.65. Pulo Laut to Singapore, \$2.00. Time charters. The S.S. Solstad has been taken up for two months, delivery Manila, for Cattle Trade.

FREIGHT.

HANKOW, 3rd March.—Per Conference Steamers, To London and Northern Continental ports 50/- per ton of 40 cft. plus river freight. To Genoa, Marseilles or Havre 50/- per ton of 40 cft. plus river freight. To New York (via Suez) General Cargo 32/- per ton of 40 cft. plus river freight. To New York (via Suez), Tea 39/6 per ton of 40 cft. plus river freight. To New York (Overland) per carload; Tea G. \$1.50 cents per lb gross; less than carload Tea G. \$1.75 cents per lb gross; plus river freight. To Shanghai:—Tea and General Cargo, Tls. 1.80 per ton, weight or measurement.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

- March:—
- | ARRIVALS. |
|---|
| 11. Sumatra, British str., from London. |
| 12. Ambria, German str., from Singapore. |
| 12. Craigvar, British str., from Seattle. |
| 12. Ghazee, British str., from Shanghai. |
| 12. Haimun, British str., from Swatow. |
| 12. Pongtong, German str., from Bangkok. |
| 12. Prinz Ludwig, Ger. str., from Hamburg. |
| 12. Suruga, British str., from Manila. |
| 12. Taming, British str., from Manila. |
| 12. Totomi Maru, Jap. str., from Bombay. |
| 13. Feiching, Chinese str., from Shanghai. |
| 13. Fukura Maru, Jap. str., from Moji. |
| 13. Hangsang, British str., from Shanghai. |
| 13. Mathilde, German str., from Hoihow. |
| 13. Saxonie, German str., from Amoy. |
| 13. Taishan, British str., from Saigon. |
| 13. Tranquebar, Danish str., from Singapore. |
| 13. Triumph, German str., from Hoihow. |
| 13. Wongkai, German str., from Bangkok. |
| 14. Haiyang, British str., from Coast Ports. |
| 14. Linan, British str., from Shanghai. |
| 14. Rajah, German str., from Bangkok. |
| 14. Shoshu Maru, Jap. str., from Swatow. |
| 14. Tjibodas, Dutch str., from Kobe. |
| 15. Albenga, Ger. str., from Kobe. |
| 15. Caledonien, French str., from Marseilles. |
| 15. Fukui Maru, Jap. str., from Moji. |
| 15. Gregory Appear, Br. str., from Moji. |
| 15. Gymeric, British str., from Manila. |
| 15. Halvard, Norwegian str., from Amoy. |
| 15. Heimdal, Norwegian str., from Haiphong. |
| 15. Huichow, British str., from Tientsin. |
| 15. J. Diederichsen, Ger. str., from Swatow. |
| 15. Keongwai, German str., from Bangkok. |
| 15. Kweilin, British str., from Weihaiwei. |
| 15. Kumano Maru, Jap. str., from Melbourne. |
| 15. Mongolia, Am. str., from San Francisco. |
| 15. Phranang, German str., from Bangkok. |
| 15. Pompey, American str., from Cavite. |
| 15. Rubi, British str., from Manila. |
| 15. Tamba Maru, Jap. str., from Japan. |
| 16. Bourbon, French str., from Saigon. |
| 16. Haimun, British str., from Swatow. |
| 16. Lightning, British str., from Singapore. |
| 16. Lothian, British str., from Singapore. |
| 16. Quinta, German str., from Saigon. |
| 16. Szechuen, British str., from Shanghai. |
| 16. Yeboshi Maru, Jap. str., from Moji. |
| 17. Anhui, British str., from Shanghai. |
| 17. Austria, Austrian str., from Trieste. |
| 17. C. Diederichsen, Ger. str., from Hoihow. |
| 17. Haiching, British str., from Coast Ports. |
| 17. Hong Wan I, Br. str., from Singapore. |
| 17. Meefoo, Chinese str., from Shanghai. |
| 17. Nikko Maru, Jap. str., from Yokohama. |
| 17. Rajaburi, German str., from Hoihow. |
| 17. Wosang, British str., from Wuhan. |

18, *Daijin Maru*, Jap. str., from Swatow.
 18, *Delhi*, British str., from London.
 18, *Kaifong*, British str., from Iloilo.
 18, *Kwongsang*, British str., from Shanghai.
 18, *Luchow*, British str., from Chinkiang.
 18, *Yetorofu Maru*, Jap. str., from Bombay.

March:— DEPARTURES.

12, *Apear*, British str., for Yokohama.
 12, *Chinhua*, British str., for Shanghai.
 12, *Daiya Maru*, Japanese str., for Nagasaki.
 12, *Haitan*, British str., for Swatow.
 12, *Huapeh*, British str., for Hoihow.
 12, *Kjeld*, Norwegian str., for Newchwang.
 12, *Knivsberg*, German str., for Pakhoi.
 12, *Sumatra*, British str., for Yokohama.
 12, *Waishing*, British str., for Foochow.
 12, *Yuensang*, British str., for Manila.
 13, *Amara*, British str., for Hongay.
 13, *Auchenblae*, British str., for Kobe.
 13, *Chowfa*, German str., for Swatow.
 13, *E. of India*, Brit. str., for Shanghai.
 13, *Ghazee*, British str., for Singapore.
 13, *Hanoi*, French str., for K. C. Wan.
 13, *Hongkong*, French str., for Haiphong.
 13, *Kamor*, Norwegian str., for Haiphong.
 13, *Marie*, German str., for Bangkok.
 13, *Prinz Ludwig*, German str., for Shanghai.
 13, *Quarta*, German str., for Batavia.
 13, *Tiliwong*, Dutch str., for Yokohama.
 13, *Totomi Maru*, Japanese str., for Kobe.
 13, *Zafiro*, British str., for Manila.
 14, *Amigo*, German str., for Haiphong.
 14, *Chenan*, British str., for Shanghai.
 14, *Haimun*, British str., for Swatow.
 14, *Heliopolis*, British str., for Durban.
 14, *Hopgang*, British str., for Saigon.
 14, *Joshin Maru*, Japanese str., for Swatow.
 14, *Locksun*, German str., for Hoihow.
 14, *Nanshan*, British str., for Swatow.
 14, *Saxonia*, German str., for Singapore.
 14, *Tientsin*, British str., for Amoy.
 15, *Bloemfontein*, British str., for Shanghai.
 15, *Craigvar*, British str., for Manila.
 15, *Hongbee*, British str., for Amoy.
 16, *Ambria*, German str., for Shanghai.
 16, *Asia*, British str., for Shanghai.
 16, *Caledonien*, French str., for Shanghai.
 16, *Haiyang*, British str., for Swatow.
 16, *Halvard*, Norwegian str., for Singapore.
 16, *Heimdal*, Norwegian str., for Tientsin.
 16, *J. Diederichsen*, Ger. str., for Hoihow.
 16, *Johanne*, German str., for Haiphong.
 16, *Kwangtah*, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
 16, *Pongtong*, German str., for Swatow.
 16, *Sansen*, German str., for Swatow.
 16, *Taming*, British str., for Manila.
 16, *Tosa Maru*, Jap. str., for Shanghai.
 16, *Tourane*, French str., for Europe.
 16, *Tranquebar*, Danish str., for Shanghai.
 17, *Bengloe*, British str., for London.
 17, *Haimun*, British str., for Swatow.
 17, *Kiangping*, Chinese str., for Chinkiang.
 17, *Kumano Maru*, Jap. str., for Nagasaki.
 17, *Lothian*, British str., for Shanghai.
 17, *Mathilde Korner*, Ger. str., for Tsingtau.
 17, *Shosho Maru*, Japanese str., for Swatow.
 17, *Tamba Maru*, Japanese str., for Colombo.
 17, *Triumph*, German str., for Haiphong.
 17, *Yorihima Maru*, Japanese str., for Kobe.
 18, *Fukui Maru*, Japanese str., for Moji.
 18, *Hangsang*, British str., for Swatow.
 18, *Hanyang*, British str., for Tsingtau.
 18, *Hilary*, German str., for Saigon.
 18, *Suruga*, British str., for Manila.
 18, *Taishan*, British str., for Hongay.
 18, *Telemachus*, British str., for Saigon.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Saxonia*, from Amoy, Miss Jessen.
 Per *Feiching*, from Shanghai, Mr Deutch.
 Per *Shosho Maru*, from Swatow, Mr Games.
 Per *Haimun*, from Swatow, Mr. and Mrs. Render.
 Per *Kwongsang*, from Shanghai, Mr O. V. Lanning.
 Per *Tourane*, from Shanghai, Messrs Abins, Jeblin, Magiean and Elias.
 Per *Linan*, from Shanghai, Mr. & Mrs. Whelan and Miss Broomfield.
 Per *Haiyang*, from Swatow, Misses Wills and Weichiz, Dr. Meyers and Mr Wilson.
 Per *Austria*, from Trieste, &c., Count, Countess and Miss Ostrowsky, and maid, Mr and Miss Storck, Mrs Sweet, Messrs W. Gruman, Sarabja and Settani.

Per *Lightning*, from Calcutta, &c., Mr and Mrs Yaceai, Mr and Mrs Leigh, Mr and Mrs Hoogereerf, and Capt. Cutler.

Per *Haiching*, from Coast Ports, Mr and Mrs Wallace, Mrs Kinyhorn, Misses Sutton and Phillips, Captain Gosewisch, Messrs Fuort, Weir and Finlayson.

Per *Nikko Maru*, from Japan, Mrs M. Hughson and children, Mrs A. Hughson and children, Mrs T. Fujii, commander N. Itokawa, Messrs C. and G. Hughson, J. Morita, Y. M. Subira and K. Yehashi.

Per *Caledonien*, for Hongkong, from Marseilles, Mrs Hainaut; from Colombo, Messrs Jackson, Jangri, Shenadjee, Muncherjee and Badhabay; from Singapore, Mr and Mrs Tournier, Capt. Somkert, Baron de Rothschild, Messrs Murata and Bunofuss; from Saigon, Mr and Mrs Cauchais and baby, Mrs Bellat, Messrs Malounaga and E. Gud.

Per *Rubi*, from Manila, Mr and Mrs J. Tonningsen, Mr and Mrs E. F. Kraft, Mr and Mrs E. W. Crooks, Mr and Mrs J. M. Coughland, Mr and Mrs A. M. Graham, Mr and Mrs Aitken and 2 children, Mr and Mrs Little, Master and Mrs Edward, Mrs Haslett, Messrs J. Mencaroni, M. Meyers, A. F. Crooke, F. Crabtree, W. Dennis, W. Kennedy, C. F. Heffting, R. Cowan, R. Crooket, G. Fare B. Cina.

Per *Kumano Maru*, from Melbourne, &c., Mr and Mrs L. Bevan and infant, Mr and Mrs A. Dickinson, Mr and Mrs R. Gray, Mr and Mrs W. Kew, Mr and Mrs M. Mitchell, Mr and Mrs E. Francisco and 3 sons, Mrs Chasp and 3 children, Misses A. Dickinson, Grag, itchell, B. Springthorpe, L. and E. Walker, G. L. Bendelack, R. and C. Coleman, Messrs C. Coffin, E. R. Jacobs, J. Mitton, T. and H. Shaw, H. Walker, R. White and F. Francis.

Per *Mongolia*, from San Francisco, &c., Mr and Mrs H. F. Cameron, Mr and Mrs Chas. Gaspar, Mr and Mrs G. S. Hall, Mr and Mrs M. A. Kees and infant, Mr and Mrs F. E. Lee, Mr and Mrs R. M. Lyle, Mr and Mrs N. J. Stabb, Mr and Mrs E. L. Watson, Mr and Mrs H. H. Wilkins, Mr and Mrs J. H. Scott and maid, Mrs E. E. Capehart, Mrs J. C. Hyer, Mrs H. True and infant, Mrs F. Sachus and amah, Miss E. B. Oakes, Hon. Liang Ching Kuei, Master Kees, Messrs M. B. Clarke, J. S. Corley, A. P. E. Doyle, L. Hyer, H. K. Morgans, H. C. Ruppenthal, H. B. Walker, J. W. Wheeler, W. H. Llewellyn, J. Sruymgmour, S. J. Townsend, H. J. Fagan, J. J. Connell, C. Youngst and servant, G. R. Henkel, H. E. Krdl, W. Martin, H. Purcell and servant, F. A. Noronha and G. E. Pingrell.

Per *Delhi*, for Hongkong, from London, Mr and Mrs Robinson, Mrs and Miss C. Grey, Mrs and Miss J. Slimson, Mrs and Miss Weld, Mrs Stocombe, Messrs Foster, Rhoades & Moonsey; from Marseilles, Mr and Mrs E. Lloyd, Mr and Mrs Smith, Miss C. Horap, Messrs Y. Kenure, Hallmak, Lychholm & Watter; from Gibraltar, Misses L. Tarbae and C. Thresher, and Mr Thresher; from Port Said, Hon. and Mrs Converst, Mr and Mrs Tarpin, Dr. and Mrs Roush, and Mrs G. Bell; from Bombay, Col. & Mrs Baddeley, Major Brewin, Dr. Nickhold, Dr. Musgrave, Messrs P. Morris, Longman, Atten and Holdsworth; from Colombo, Mr & Mrs Selby, Mr and Mrs Puketon, Mr and Mrs Autabeg, Mr and Mrs Prahram, Capt. and Mrs Justice, Rev. and Mrs Dickson and 2 children, Rev. and Mrs Tritts, Mrs Ratti, Mrs M. Rallis, Capt. Fairfax, Dr. Ridsdale and valet, Messrs More, M. and N. Leonard, Bridlard, Napier, F. Poede and Vessey; from Singapore, Mr and Mrs Twomey, Mr and Mrs Sheep, Mr and Mrs Malfas, Mr and Mrs McDonald, Mr, Mrs and Miss Day, Mrs Butler, Mrs Millar, Mrs Thomas and valet, Misses Mumrord, Shaw, & Richards, Messrs Atkinson, Clark Thomson, Matthews, Stahluson, Beda and Johns.

DEPARTED.

Per *Tourane*, for Marseilles, &c., Mr and Mrs Vidry, Mrs Sagaraschi, Mrs Yamaguchi, Mrs Ejelet, Mrs Halamot, Mrs Dunlop, Mrs M. de Moraes, Mrs Zaharena, Mrs A. Fernandes, Mrs L. do Ceo, Rodrigues, Mrs J. Q. Silva, Mrs J. Sopoge, Rev. P. J. M. Fayolle, Rev. P. Entressangh, Messrs Sanoul, Bradhart, Van J. Lele, Gondchaux, Uchmiatzu, Paparcrahi, Lutz, Desmaisons, Kerinou, Courjon, Laurent, M. H. Pereira, Desqueux, Foulgnier, Paire, Loisel, Vtori, Schnuder, Gamecar, Victor Very, Louis Serre, Praireux, P. C. V. d. Hemel, chelle, J. Scrymgeom and R. Hamilton.

Per *Caledonien*, for Shanghai, &c., Mr and Mrs Pinder, Mr and Mrs Verard, Mr and Mrs David Scott, Mr and Mrs du Menoir, Mr and Mrs Hansen, Mr and Mrs Jersey, Mrs Bell, Mrs Goldstein, Mrs Vida Reynell, Mrs Coleman, Mrs J. C. Wells, Mrs Mary L. Frederick, Mrs M. Leowitz, Dr. G. Sautdas, Messrs M. A. Pereira, M. Foster, H. Schesing, R. Murata and M. Salaman.

Per *Zafiro*, for Manila, Mr and Mrs H. D. Gabe and child, Mr and Mrs S. Seymour, Mr and Mrs H. Withers, Mr and Mrs P. Fagel, Mrs F. Van Praag and infant, Mrs W. A. Cook, Mrs S. Dewey, Mrs C. Cazzini, Mrs G. N. Cate, Miss Mona Adrienne, Dr. F. J. Thaker, Dr. J. Humpstone, Rev. F. La Banda, Messrs J. Watszy Rouski, C. J. Machant, J. H. Ruttonjee, M. Menier, T. de Grossmann, J. Toomey, J. Callaghan, J. F. Nickerson, C. Bennett, M. Sobrino, J. Alwood, G. Simon, A.ason, Loto Abrano and Gozzo Paolo.

Per *Tamba Maru*, for London, &c., Mr and Mrs A. H. Skelton, child and amah, Mr and Mrs Naito, Mr and Mrs Sato, Mr and Mrs Mauley and 4 children, Capt. and Mrs Bunjee, Dr. and Mrs MacFarlane, Master and Miss Sato, Mrs A. G. Coping and child, Mrs Griffin and 2 infants, Mrs A. Baxter, Miss Summers, Masters Bunjee and Dennis, Messrs S. Tanaka, H. Nabekura, R. Yamazaki, Ohsumi, Hichida, H. G. del Castillo, S. Shirayama, J. de Jaeger, J. R. Reid, L. Morishima, K. Saiki, A. Maida, R. Konatsubara, G. Coombe, P. Johnstone and Dennis.

Per *Empress of India*, for Vancouver, Mr and Mrs Griffin, Mr and Mrs Hamilton Price, Mr and Mrs Elkin, Mr and Mrs C. E. Caldwell, Mr and Mrs Butcher, Mr and Mrs Maitland, Capt. and Mrs Dundas, Mrs Sweeting, Mrs Valpy, Mrs I. Pettingell, Mrs Castleman and maid, Misses V. Hamilton, Burclette, Burless Davies, Brownson, Mabel Meason, Mabel Davies, Cable and Postlewaite, Lord Frederic Hamilton, General J. D. Dalton, H. E. Kao Fuhkien, Captains Vandeleur, Corrie and Cutler, Rev. Spooner Smith, Messrs J. B. Affleck, Birkmyre, Armstrong, J. Armitage, H. Barnicot, E. J. Hall, Alex. Ellis, W. A. H. Wilson, P. Gaisford, A. and E. Appleby, C. H. Shrague, Swann and Dunlop.

Per *Prinz Ludwig*, for Shanghai, Mr and Mrs Vandenberg, Mrs S. M. Passos, Mrs E. Robins, Mrs Wadagowsky, Mrs Weinberg and 2 children, Dr. E. Gehnski, Messrs Briquet, F. A. Chopard, R. Stalmann, M. T. Waine, A. Haimond, E. V. Jessen and E. P. Botelho; for Nagasaki, Misses R. Yamasaki and N. Jewra, Messrs M. H. Michael, N. Ito and Chas G. Benson; for Kobe, Messrs B. M. Woollan and party, and F. Mizonomi; for Yokohama, Mr and Mrs H. Reitmeister, Mr and Mrs P. Courvoisier Gallet, Dr. and Mrs H. Ficke, Mrs J. Lockwood, Mrs V. Casseley, Mrs F. Wilson, Messrs W. L. and S. Haner, D. Lockwood, A. v. Oesterresch, H. C. Fein, Paul Bicker, H. Dinkela and Paul Dressler.

Per *Asia*, for Shanghai, &c., Mr and Mrs J. Tonnigsen, Mr and Mrs R. T. Winston, Mr and Mrs William Greenbaum, Mr and Mrs B. Ayers and child, Mr and Mrs T. Hoskins and family, Mr and Mrs W. Logan, Mr and Mrs W. L. Carter, Mr and Mrs C. Shore, Mr and Mrs W. S. Hall, Comdr. and Mrs G. Webster, admiral and Mrs F. J. Jewell, U.S.N., Dr. and Mrs C. A. Custer, Dr. and Mrs F. O. Tedman and family, Mrs B. Berolzheimer, Mrs E. Kraft, Mrs M. Daniels, Mrs J. M. Atkinson & family, Mrs D. W. Borg and 2 children, Mrs H. Hellis and child, Mrs E. E. Elser and 2 children, Mrs W. C. Colburn, Mrs C. D. Squires, Mrs W. L. Squires and family, Mrs Ben A. Green, Mrs W. L. Lyster, Misses N. Gray, L. Carr, E. H. Colburn, E. Schandone, E. Roacha and Bessie Watkins, Lloyd Crelling, Dr. D. McKibben, Capt. H. Cutler, Messrs C. C. Teall, H. S. Pascal, S. A. Watson, F. A. Hollabaugh, W. J. Douhrty, E. F. Kraft, C. H. Logan & family, R. Wolfskill, D. K. Moss, P. Hell, A. J. de Souza, D. S. Dady Burjer, W. Wilson, H. Rapp, F. Austin and J. Hamilton Lewis.

Printed and published by BERTRAM AUGUSTUS HALE, for the Concerned, at 10A, Des Voeux Road Central, City of Victoria, Hongkong London Office, 131, Fleet Street, E.C.